The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7320. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE REVENUE BILL.

THE MEASURE AGAIN TAKEN UP IN THE SENATE—AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN—PASSAGE OF THE BILL ABOUT MIDNIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon a motion to bring the Revenue bill, which was laid upon the table last night, again before the Senate was made and carried by a vote of 26 to 23. This action was brought about by changes in one or two votes and by a fuller attendance of Senators or arrangements of pairs. The bill having been taken up, the Senate took a recess till 8 o'clock, and then proceeded with its consideration. There was a continuous struggle by the opponents of the bill to attach amendments, all of which were voted down by varying but small majorities. The opposition held out as long as possible without forcing business into such a condition that they would become responsible for an extra session, and then allowed action to be taken. When the bill was reported from Committee of the Whole to the Senate the amendment made last night relative to tax on tobacco now on hand was stricken out by a vote of 29 to 27.

The final vote was taken a little before midnight, and the bill was passed in concurrence with the House, without any amendment. It therefore lacks only the signature of the President, which it will receive to-morrow, to become a law. The fact that an attempt would be made to take up the bill again was stated last night, and the close voet shows there was good reason for the doubt expressed of the success of the undertaking. Secretary Bristow was on the floor, and when the bill was passed he received many congratulations. While the measure is not such as he wished, it will give the department revenues which are indispensable if the credit of the Government is to be maintained.

SIMON CAMERON REHABILITATED.

THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE ON HIM, PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN 1862, RESCINDED YESTERDAY—THE SENATOR MUCH PLEASED—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House to-day, by a unanimous vote, directed the resolution of censure passed in 1862 upon Simon Cameron for alleged official misconduct while Secretary of War to be rescinded. The resolution rescinding the resolution of censure was preceded by a preamble, quoting from a message of President Lincoln, sent to the House after the resolution of censure had been passed and in which President Lincoln assumed a full share of the responsibility for the acts for which Secretary Cameron was censured. President Lincoln, in his message, said that at the time Mr. Cameron made the contracts for the making of which he was censured there were no adequate means or facilities for public defense, and Congress had adjourned for an indefinite period. In that emergency he felt it a duty to direct such purchases and expenditures as would enable him to defend the nation, and accordingly instructed Mr. Cameron and Mr. Welles, the then Secretaries of War and the Navy, to arrange for organizing troops, purchasing ships, and providing the necessary supplies and transportation. In pursuance of these instructions, Mr. Cameron authorized Alexander Cummings, of New-York, to act for him, and Mr. Welles gave George D. Morgan, of New-York, similar authority. Upon the same day in which the House passed the vote of censure on Mr. Cameron a similar resolution, censuring Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was rejected by a vote of 72 to 15. The following is the resolution rescinded by the House to-day:

Resolved, That Senator Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the contract of large sums of the public money and authority to purchase military supplies, without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 79 to 45, in April 30, 1862. Mr. Cameron has received numerous congratulations on the action of the House to-day, and he is in excellent spirits on account of it.

THE CLAIM AGENTS' BOUNTY BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE IN THE SENATE WITH AMENDMEMTS THAT VIRTUALLY KILL IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate spent a greater portion of the day on the House bill for the equalization of bounties. It was called up by Mr. Logan, who urged its passage; but it was opposed by Mr. Sherman, who argued that in the present condition of the country it would not be expedient to pass such a bill, which would take millions from the Treasury. Mr. Logan, in his speech, estimated the sum necessary to meet the requirements of the bill at $30,000,000; but Mr. Sherman, in reply to this, stated that the sum had been estimated at $50,000,000 by officers of the Second Auditor's office, and over $100,000,000 by the Paymaster General. The third section of the bill as it came from the House provided for the deduction of all bounties already paid under any United States or State law. On motion of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, the words "or State" were stricken out, so that in computing the bounty to be paid only that heretofore paid by the United States shall be deducted. This amendment was agreed to by a vote of thirty-four yeas to twenty-one nays. Mr. Edmunds then submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow the money necessary to meet the requirements of the bill, and for that purpose to issue bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870. This was agreed to by a vote of forty-one yeas to twelve nays. The vote upon the bill as amended was 30 to 30, and the question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of Vice President Wilson. This is the first time Vice President Wilson ever gave a casting vote. The amendments are, of course, fatal to the final passage of the bill, and they were so intended in the judgment of the Senate. This is not the time to make an indefinite draft on the Treasury of from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. Under different circumstances the bill would have been much more favorably considered. Some Senators who voted for the amendments, knowing that would defeat the bill, would have recorded themselves directly against it with great reluctance. The defeat of the bill at this Congress probably destroys it forever, though the agents, who have absorbed millions of dollars of claims, will continue to press it whenever opportunity offers.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

IT IS REPORTED BACK TO THE HOUSE WITH AMENDMENTS—A SENATE AMENDMENT ADOPTED TO LET PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND GARDEN-SEEDS GO THROUGH THE MAILS FREE—ANOTHER STRUGGLE ABOUT THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Post-Office Appropriation bill was reported back to the House to-day by the Appropriation Committee, with recommendations for concurrence with some of the amendments of the Senate, and non-concurrence with others. The Senate amendment providing that Congressional and public documents shall pass free through the mails was amended by the Appropriation Committee, requiring the frank to be written by the member of Congress, and providing that speeches reproduced from the *Record*, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, shall not be considered public documents. The amendment was adopted by the House. On the question of concurring a struggle ensued between those favoring and those opposing a restoration of the franking privilege. A demand was made for the yeas and nays, but only twenty-seven arose to second the demand. By a viva voce vote of 113 to 65 the House agreed to concur in the Senate amendment, as amended by the House committee. Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider the vote, which motion was tabled by a vote of 127 to 103, the opponents of the frank having succeeded in mustering sufficient strength to obtain an yea and nay record. Another amendment made by the Senate authorizes the passage of garden seeds free through the mails, when franked by a member of Congress or a Delegate. This was also adopted by a vote of 133 to 95. The bill was then referred to a Conference Committee. The amendments adopted do not authorize the franking of letters.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

CONDITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE, SUNDRY CIVIL, AND DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The third conference on the difference existing between the two Houses on the Legislative Appropriation bill has been unable to agree and a fourth conference was ordered. The House is determined to adhere to its position in reference to fixing salaries of their own Clerks, and will yield only when it becomes necessary to do so in order to save the bill.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil bill was transmitted to the Senate and referred. The paragraph inserted on motion of Gen. Butler, while the bill was in Committee of the Whole, appropriating $5,000 to pay special counsel for the suit ordered to be brought against the New-Idria Company, by resolution of the House, was struck out this morning when the bill was reported to the House. It will require great expedition on the part of the Senate to get the bill to a final vote and reported back to the House before the final adjournment.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, was taken up by the House to-night. The amount appropriated by the bill is a little short of $3,000,000. It is the purpose to finish the bill before adjournment.

The House adjourned at 11:30, and the Senate a little later. There remain, therefore, only twenty-five hours for legislation, with the Sundry Civil bill not yet acted upon by the Senate. There is some fear that an attempt to attach the Force bill to it as an amendment will be attempted. Otherwise, there is little danger that the important appropriations will not pass before noon of Thursday.

THE "OMNIBUS" BILL.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Appropriations Committee propose numerous amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, reported this evening, which, if agreed to, will effect a reduction of over $2,250,000 in its total. They diminish the items for public buildings as follows: For Chicago, from $750,000 to $500,000; Cincinnati, from $600,000 to $400,000; St. Louis, from $750,000 to $500,000; Hartford, $10,000 to $5,000; Philadelphia, $750,000 to $550,000; State Department building in Washington $750,000 to $400,000. A reduction of $175,000 is made in the House appropriation for repairs and miscellaneous expenses of public buildings throughout the country. The item for repairs at navy-yards is reduced from $500,000 to $200,000. The following items are stricken out altogether; $191,005 for surveying Indian reservations; $50,000 for the purchase of Gatlin guns; all items for new vessels for the Light-house and coast survey service, amounting in the aggregate to over $300,000; $50,000 for the publication of the records of the rebellion; the appropriation for paying Montana war claims, for sites of forts in Texas, and numerous items for improvements of various kinds in Washington City.

The committee recommend the insertion of an item of $100,000 for continuing the Custom-house building at New-Orleans, and $265,000, gold, to pay the interest on the District of Columbia bonds, guaranteed by the Government. The section known as "the Kellogg bill," for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, is stricken out. The clause relating to Government securities is changed so far as to make it obligatory instead of discretionary that two of the three printings shall be executed outside of the Treasury, and it is also required that the work when thus contracted for shall be done in the District of Columbia.

LATEST BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE AT 1:30 A. M. TO-DAY TAKE UP THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate, 1 A. M.—Mr. Sargent, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar.

A motion of Mr. CHANDLER to take up the Steamboat bill was rejected.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, moved to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Rejected—yeas 55, nays 29.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the House bill to pay certain awards made by the Secretary of the Treasury for quartermasters and commissary stores. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SARGENT moved to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and the Senate, at 1:30 A. M., proceeded to consider that bill.

SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.—Mr. Edward T. Bartlett, of New-York, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company, is now here. He has caused a suit to be commenced on behalf of the company against William S. King, to recover $125,000 paid the latter by Richard B. Irwin. An attachment has been levied on a large amount of King's real estate.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

INTERVIEW OF MR. PENN WITH THE PRESIDENT—ASSURANCE OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—D. B. Penn, this morning, by invitation, had an interview with the President in regard to Louisiana affairs. Mr. Penn was assured of the intention of the Administration to use all its influence to compel compliance with the compromise. "You carry out your part of the compromise and there will be no difficulty about the other side," said the President. After this interview, Mr. Penn being assured of the good intentions of President Grant, telegraphed to New-Orleans the result, and that he thought it advisable that the Conservative members of the Senate immediately take their seats, which was done this morning. This announcement promises the certain adjustment of differences, as it gives evidence that the Conservatives accept the terms in good faith.

THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORSHIP.

THE WARD RESOLUTION TO REINSTATE BROOKS AS GOVERNOR REJECTED—THE POLAND RESOLUTION AGAINST NATIONAL INTERFERENCE ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House, about 2 o'clock, took up the report of the Special Committee on Affairs in Arkansas. An arrangement was made by which discussion was allowed till 5:30 o'clock, at which hour a recess was taken till 7:30 o'clock. When the House met after recess, by the arrangement, Mr. Poland took the floor for an hour's speech to close the debate. The opening hour of the debate belonged, under the rules, to him, but he surrendered to Mr. Scudder, of New-York, a member of the Committee. Mr. Scudder made a speech sustaining the majority report and resolution. Nearly all the members of the House, on both sides, gathered round his seat and listened to him with great attention. He treated the subject with candor and good judgment, following and elaborating the arguments of the report. Mr. Scudder was followed by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, who made the minority report of the committee recognizing Brooks as Governor. Mr. Ward took still more extreme ground in his speech than in his report, charging in terms that the State was disloyal to the core. He painted Arkansas affairs in the most sombre colors, and he described the condition of society as not far removed from barbarism. He is one of the most ultra of all extreme Republicans in the House, and the tone of his speech surprised nobody. Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, also of the committee, had a speech prepared in support of the majority resolutions, of which he read a portion and obtained leave to print the rest. Mr. Tremain made an earnest speech in support of the Ward resolution. He voted for the Force bill, and spoke in favor of it. He believes that the present Government of Arkansas rests upon fraud and violence, and desires its overthrow. He is quite as extreme in his political opinions as Mr. Ward or Gen. Butler. During his speech, which was near the hour of recess, more than half the members left the House to go to dinner. Mr. Poland's closing speech surpassed any speech he has ever made in Congress. He had become impressed by the vote on the Force bill with a fear that so much partisan feeling had been aroused that the report of the majority of his committee was in danger of being overthrown. There was a great deal of uneasiness among the conservative men in the House lest a blind majority should follow a blind leader and take action which might precipitate a civil conflict in Arkansas. Judge Poland had postponed action on his report to the latest moment, that the passions stimulated by the contest over the Force bill might subside. He took all the closing hour for his own speech, and reviewed the Arkansas case, claiming the close and silent attention of the whole House. Judge Poland cannot vie in "fine frenzy," with Mr. Burrows, who has gone to New-Hampshire on a stumping tour, nor even with Mr. Ward; but he excels in clearness of statement and logical force, and his speech to-night was marked by some passages of real humor. The vote following this speech was a surprise to the House and gallery, though it accorded with expectations formed before the passage of the Caucus bill. On the motion to substitute the Ward resolution for that of the committee the yeas were only 80 and the nays were 153—almost two-thirds of those voting. This was a great disappointment to the Butler crowd. They had grown confident and boastful, and their failure to secure the recognition of Brooks was all the more humiliating. To gain time to consider whether they should regard the defeat as decisive, Mr. Maynard moved to lay the committee's resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and refused by 95 yeas and 147 nays. The next question, after a slight manifestation of a disposition to filibuster by Butler and Maynard, was upon adopting the report of the Arkansas Committee, the resolution, declaring against interference by any department of the General Government with the Government of Arkansas, and it was carried by a vote of 149 yeas to 80 nays.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EIGHT DEMOCRATIC SENATORS TAKE THEIR SEATS IN THE SENATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 2.—Eight Conservative Senators took their seats this morning at the State-house.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY RELIEF BILL VETOED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 2.—Gov. Kellogg this morning sent in a veto of a bill which had passed the Legislature for the relief of the Louisiana Levee Company, asserting that the bill was an attempt to legalize a million dollars or more of illegal alleged indebtedness in violation of the Funding law and constitutional amendments. It is said that a strong ring has been formed to pass the bill over his veto.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

RESULT OF THE NEW EQUALITY LAW IN BALTIMORE.

BATIMORE, March 2.—William S. Redgrave, owner and proprietor of the Park Hotel, immediately opposite the Camden Street Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, closed his house to-day to the public, to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN VIRGINIA—TWO HOTELS CLOSED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—In consequence of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels here have canceled their licenses and closed.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 2.—A meeting of colored citizens was held here last night to congratulate the colored men on the adoption of the Civil Rights bill. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the obligations of the colored race to Charles Sumner and the Republican Party for this great boon.

THE RICHMOND NEGROES EXERCISING THEIR RIGHTS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—The negroes here are beginning to exercise their privileges under the Civil Rights bill. During the day several of them have visited various restaurants, including the bar-room at the Exchange Hotel, and in one instance a barber-shop, and demanded to be waited upon. They were refused in every instance and ordered out. Nothing is as yet known as to what the parties thus treated will do.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CROYDON MARCH STEEPLECHASE.

LONDON, March 2.—The Croydon March steeplechases which were to have commenced to-day were postponed on account of the frost.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS ON THE PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather during the past week has been rough. The general aspect of the wheat market is firmer. In the Continental markets prices had improved a shilling. It is thought that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 2.—A snow-storm prevails in the southern section of this country to-day.

ACCIDENT ON AN ENGLISH RAILWAY—THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, March 2.—A railway accident occurred near Lichfield, Staffordshire, to-day, by which thirty persons were injured.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS FROM LONDON TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, March 2.—Seventeen thousand dollars in specie were shipped to New-York by the steam-ship Hermann which sailed from Southampton to-day.

THE REVIVALISTS TO HOLD MEETINGS IN HER MAJESTY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

LONDON, March 2.—The managers of the Kensington Oval have refused the use of that building to Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey. It is reported that the latter have engaged her Majesty's Opera-house, in the Haymarket.

SPAIN.

ADDITIONAL MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CUBA.

MADRID, March 2.—Additional mail communication has been established between Cadiz and Cuba.

FRANCE.

RETURN OF M. BUFFET.

PARIS, March 2.—M. Buffet has returned to Paris from the Vosges, and conferred with President MacMahon.

JAPAN.

WITHDRAWAL OF EUROPEAN TROOPS FROM YOKOHAMA.

LONDON, March 2.—Advices from Yokohama announce that the European troops have withdrawn from that place.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DISASTER TO A BOSTON-BOUND SHIP.

LONDON, March 3—6 A. M.—Advices from Cape Town report the American ship Sacramento, Lane, master, from Banjoewanjie, Java, for Boston, has put into Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in a leaking condition, and would have to discharge.

CUBA.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA FOR SPAIN—HIS VALEDICTORY.

HAVANA, March 2.—Captain General Concha sailed to-day for Spain. He issued a proclamation before his departure in which he says:

"I leave you less prosperous than you were in 1852 and 1859, as the insurrection still devastates extensive, though principally barren, portions of the island. I did not promise you on my arrival to liberate you from this evil, for I said the war had lasted and might be prolonged, owing to its peculiar conditions. But the character of the war has changed."

The Captain General refers to the foreigners commanding the enemy, terms the insurgents bandits, and declares their plans in the Cinco-Villas district have been frustrated. He closes by telling the people that in order to restore peace in the island it will be necessary for them to sacrifice part of their fortunes, pay the public debt, and maintain the Army and Navy in an efficient condition. The soldiers, volunteers, and firemen are complimented for their patriotic services.

Gen. Figueroas remains in command of the island as Captain General.

STORMS AND FRESHETS.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE IN THIS STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—The Montreal express, the Atlantic express, and the local express bound south are from seven to eight hours behind because of the snow blockade north. Trains from New-York are running on time, and the storm has now ceased.

THE STORM IN CANADA.

TORONTO, March 2.—The storm ceased here during the night, a large quantity of snow having fallen. No trains arrived from the east yesterday. Trains on the Grand Trunk Railway west are greatly behind time. On the Toronto branch and the main line of the Great Western Railroad the trains are almost on time. No trains arrived from the north yesterday. The narrow-gauge roads and branches in the interior are all blocked up.

RAILROAD TRAVEL IN THE WEST.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—Nearly all the railroads are running passenger trains on time to-day, but the passage of freight trains is generally suspended. Probably everything will be running as usual to-night.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—A dispatch from Highland Light, Cape Cod, dated 11 A. M. to-day, states that nine schooners are in the ice north of Truro, nearly all showing signals of distress. The United States cutter Gallatin is doing all she can to relieve them. The ice is being carried about the bay by the wind and tide. The brig Carrie Purrington, from Leghorn, for Boston, yesterday moved with the ice four miles from her position. She has both anchors down, and lies about one mile from Truro shore. The barkentine Water Lily, from Palermo, and the brig Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande, remain at anchor under Long Point.

THE FRESHET IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.—The freshet in East Tennessee is reported to be over. The river is falling rapidly at Chattanooga and has been stationary at Bridgeport, Ala., for several hours. The bridge over the Tennessee River at that point is safe. The damage to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad will not exceed $10,000, and trains will be running east of the Cumberland Mountains as usual on Friday morning. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad was not seriously damaged. Only two small bridges are reported gone, and the track has been moved at two other points. Trains will run as usual as soon as the water subsides at Bridgeport. On the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, although the line is broken in numerous places, no important structures have been damaged. The reported damages to that road will not exceed $10,000.

ALBANY.

A DAY OF DEMOCRATIC SPORT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL—NEW-YORK CITY "STATESMEN" AT LOGGERHEADS UNDER MISAPPREHENSION—THE HOUSE CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER—A BILL IN RELATION TO EXPERT EVIDENCE BEFORE CORONERS—SALTING THE STREETS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

The amount of business transacted in the Legislature to-day was not very great, but it was of some general interest, and in the Assembly, in particular, there was no small amount of amusement and general hilarity indulged in. The beauty of this latter feature, too, is that the most interesting, because the most personal, part of the proceedings grew largely out of the mutual misunderstandings of two Democratic New-York members. The whole time of the House was occupied under general orders with the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole, and the most ludicrous of the scenes enacted was in the course of the debate on and amendment of the most important measure taken up—the General Appropriation bill for the support of Government. The only amendments made to the bill were the correction of a clerical error by which the salary of the Messenger to the Court of Appeals is made $800 instead of $600, and the appropriation for the maintenance of the Institution for the Blind at Batavia, which is made $40,000 instead of $35,000.

DEBATE ON THE MILITIA APPROPRIATION.

There was a somewhat extended debate over the appropriation of $275,000 for the expenses of the National Guard, under the provisions of the law of 1870. The discussion was opened by Mr. Waehner, of New-York, who said he saw no reason why the expenses of the National Guard this year should be $75,000 greater than last year. He therefore moved to amend making the amount of the appropriation $200,000 instead of $275,000. This brought Mr. Husted, of Westchester, to his feet, who, in his military capacity as Major General commanding the Fifth Division, takes a lively interest in the promotion of the discipline and efficiency of the State's citizen soldiery. He urged that the Adjutant General had given the whole subject great attention, and had expressed the opinion officially that the amount named in the bill would be necessary for the year. Our National Guard were becoming more expensive it was true, and it was only in the ratio of the increase of their efficiency. The State was now called upon to do something in the way of fitting up ranges for target practice, and the question with the militia of to-day was not as to which regiment could march prettiest or dress most showily, but which could shoot best. Mr. Dessar, of New-York, who holds a commission in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, felt himself called upon to express some opinion on the subject. In the course of his remarks he said there had hitherto been great extravagance and waste among regiments with State Quarter-master materials, as he knew, in relation to the items of drums, banners, &c. Gen. Husted said that the State had never furnished banners. Speaker McGuire, who was on the floor, wanted to know if these regiments, after disposing of their banners in these wasteful ways, ever afterward appeared as "terrible as an army with banners." The House laughed, and more heartily when Mr. Dessar seriously wanted the gentleman from Chemung to restate his inquiry. The debate went on, and Mr. Dessar got to a point where he alluded to his connection with the Ninety-sixth. Mr. Stauf, of New-York, son of the Colonel commanding that regiment, was on the other side of the Chamber, and did not catch the full drift of Mr. Dessar's assertions, but he promptly denied that Mr. Dessar belonged to the Ninety-sixth, that any banners had ever been given to his father's regiment, or that they had ever pawned, sold, or destroyed their colors, and closed with the assertion that "the gentleman from New-York was making false statements." Mr. Dessar possesses the mildest kind of pugnacity in his temperament, and from this challenge his combativeness oozed from his lips in an appeal that the words used by Mr. Stauf be taken down, read from the clerk's desk, and that the gentlemen be called to account for unparliamentary language addressed to a member on the floor of the House. The Assembly Chamber echoed with shrieks of laughter, as the members and spectators were convulsed with the curious scene of warfare before them. The two opponents are both rather small physically, possess soft voices, and had collided on a misapprehension. While the House was waiting for the stenographer to furnish a transcript of the offensive words used by Mr. Stauf, the latter gentleman rose to ask Mr. Dessar to explain himself as to what he had actually asserted. Amid the confusion of laughter, Mr. Dessar asked the chairman, Mr. "Tim." Campbell, whether the gentleman desired to apologize, and, without waiting for a reply from any source, announced, amid another peal of laughter, that he accepted Mr. Stauf's apology. Mr. Stauf had not apologized, but the consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Dessar subsequently stated to Gen. Husted that he had opposed the appropriation only through misapprehension, and after the adjournment he and Mr. Stauf left the Chamber arm in arm. The bill was finally recommended for passage.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

The only other bills of general importance considered in committee were the act amendatory of the "act relative to the Metropolitan Drawing-room Car Company," Mr. Willard Johnson's "act in relation to railroad corporations," and and the act for the protection of the harbor and port of New-York, which prohibits the throwing of ashes and cinders from steamers, and other refuse matter, into the waters of the rivers or bay, and provides punishments for violations of these provisions. The first and last mentioned of these bills were ordered to be engrossed and recommended for passage, and the other bill was progressed. During the consideration of the Drawing-room Car bill, there was a large amount of wit and humor, and some decidedly boisterous and undignified laughter indulged in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, introduced a bill prohibiting the sprinkling of salt or saltpetre on the streets of New-York City, for the purpose of dissolving snow or ice which has fallen or may have formed on said streets, and providing a penalty for the violation of such provisions of law. The bill is designed for the protection of the health of animals, and is accompanied by a petition soliciting its passage, bearing the signatures of Commodore Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, J. J. Astor, William C. Rhinelander, and other eminent citizens.

Mr. McGowan, of New-York, introduced a bill in relation to the powers of Coroners and the liabilities of counties. It provides that Coroners may, upon the written consent or certification of a District Attorney or Judge of a Court of Record, employ such scientific experts, engineers, physicians, toxicologists, or other skilled persons as may be necessary in any inquest proceeding held before such Coroners, in order to ascertain accurately and properly the causes of death of the subjects of such post-mortem inquiry. The bill further provides that such experts, witnesses, or demonstrators shall be paid for their services, and that the counties shall annually raise by tax a sum sufficient for such payments.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

This morning's session of the Senate was very dull, as most of it was occupied in a monotonous calling of the roll upon a number of bills which had been prepared for a third reading. Of those which passed, the more important are an Assembly bill, enabling resident aliens to hold and convey real estate, another bill appointing a law reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, another providing for the keeping of a more minute system of records of the inmates of poor and alms-houses, another authorizing gas companies to reduce their capital to any amount not less than their respective debts, and another extending the operation of the law of 1848, authorizing the formation of corporations for manufacturing purposes to associations consisting of three or more persons, and organized for the purpose of transporting and dealing in petroleum and other oils.

Only two noticeable bills were introduced. One was offered by Senator Coe, and under the form of a general bill to enable counties to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the relief of the poor, it is intended to enable the Supervisors of Brooklyn to make good the deficit caused by the action of the Brooklyn Board of Apportionment in cutting down appropriations for charitable purposes by the sum of $200,000. Of the appropriations thus diminished all but a small balance is now expended, and it is estimated that at least $100,000 is needed to defray expenses of the various charitable institutions during the interval between the present time and the 1st of January next, at which date the fiscal year expires. The other of the two bills was introduced by Senator Fox. It provides that the Aldermen of New-York City shall be elected by Assembly districts, and shall hold office for two years, at an annual compensation of $3,000, in return for which sum they are to discharge all the duties of both Supervisors and Aldermen as they now do under existing laws. Another feature of the bill is such a classification of the board that only one-half goes out of office at the same period. The provision that the Aldermen shall receive $3,000 each per annum, instead of $4,000 as Aldermen and $2,000 as Supervisors, as is now the law, is certainly commendable, but it will also be observed that the bill destroys even the limited form of minority representation which results from the present system of election. Senator Fox also introduced a resolution to-day, calling upon the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for a general and uniform system of elections in the several towns and cities of the State, as is required by the amended Constitution.

A FLANK MOVEMENT AGAINST CONTROLLER GREEN.

Senator Fox, who, judging from the number and character of the bills introduced by him, seems to aspire to prominence in Municipal legislation, has in charge, and will introduce to-morrow, an act which is both an ill-concealed attack upon the Controller and also an excellent example of the Democratic mania for making every office elective. The principal provision of the bill is that the offices of Chamberlain and Controller shall be abolished, or rather consolidated, and that in place of the officers filling them there shall be elected on a separate ticket, at the general election of 1875, a Controller and Treasurer of New-York City, which officer is to serve at an annual salary of $20,000, and under a penal bond in the sum of $2,000,000. A subordinate feature of the bill is the transferal of the Bureau of Licenses and Markets from the Finance to the Executive Department.

CONTINUED ILLNESS OF SENATOR WOODIN.

A private letter from Senator Woodin was received by one of the Senators to-day, with the intelligence that the writer is not as well as it was expected he would be at this time, and that, though his return to his duties this week was improbable, he thought he might be able to get to Albany long enough to hold one session of the Committee on Cities. The Costigan bill would thus be given a block on its march to defeat, but until then the present policy of masterly inactivity will probably continue.

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION—GEN. BATCHELLER IN A PASSION.

ALBANY, March 2.—The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate Senator Wood's connection with the insertion in last year's Supply bill of the item of $10,000, as a salary for the New Capitol Superintendent, held another session this evening and took the testimony of Gen. Batcheller, the Chairman of last year's Conference Committee on the part of the House. The evidence taken elicited no new information, as Gen. Batcheller adhered closely to his previous testimony before the Sub-Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. It is very clear that there is an irreconcilable issue of veracity between the witness and Senator Wood, in which, however, the latter is entitled to the weight of strong corroborative testimony. The fact that Senator Wood made the insertion is not denied, even by himself. On the contrary, he swears that he did it with Batcheller's concurrence as the representative of his committee, and, therefore, by due authority and in his presence. Batcheller, on the contrary, has twice sworn that the subject was not even mentioned in his presence. The scene before the committee this evening was a very stormy one, owing to the storm of passion in which Gen. Batcheller indulged. He repeatedly refused to answer questions addressed to him by Senator Wood; once or twice he disobeyed the call to order of the chairman of the committee, and finally broke up the meeting by leaving the room abruptly.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

MR. BARNUM RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT—OTHER CONVENTIONS—A PECULIAR LETTER FROM JUDGE PHELPS, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—Mr. Barnum was renominated for Congress in the Fourth District to-day, though not with the same unanimity that has characterized the previous conventions, as out of 108 votes there were forty-six against him, all from Fairfield County. The convention did a neat thing in unconsciously recognizing Mr. Barnum's almost uniform absence from his seat, by recommending the name of Barnum for a Representative in Congress.

Judge Phelps, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter accepting the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Second District, and considering the fact that he has been an aspirant for the nomination for eight years, his language is remarkable, as he says that he had not sought the nomination, but on the contrary, desired and expected that some one else would get it. He says he shall hold to his seat on the bench, and continue in the uninterrupted discharge of the duties which he owes to the State. The letter will provoke harsh criticism.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District meets in New-Haven to-morrow, and Gen. Kellogg will be re-nominated by acclamation. The Democratic Convention for the First District will meet in this city to-morrow, and George M. Lander of New-Britain, will be nominated.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 3—1 A. M.—The Louisiana depression has progressed slightly north-eastward, and with north-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Gulf States and a norther on the Texas coast.

Southerly and easterly winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain prevail in the South Atlantic States.

North-easterly winds, falling barometer, and cloudy weather in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley.

Rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, and stationary temperature on the lakes, with falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds and partly cloudy weather in the North-west.

High pressure, north-easterly, winds and nearly stationary temperature in the Middle and Eastern States, with increasing cloudiness on the coast.

The rivers have risen slightly at St. Louis, Morgantown, Paducah, and Louisville, and decidedly at Memphis and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow.

For the lakes, high but decreasing pressure, north-easterly winds, warmer, and cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the Gulf States increasing pressure, north-westerly winds, colder cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the Western Gulf in the forenoon.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warm, cloudy, and rainy weather, with southerly winds backing to westerly.

For the Middle States and New-England, stationary pressure and temperature, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain or snow along the sea-board.

The rivers will rise at and below Memphis and Pittsburg, and below Morgantown and Cincinnati. Cautionary signals are ordered at New-Orleans, Cape Hatteras, Kittyhawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, and Barnegat.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The town of Johnston yesterday gave a small majority against annexation to the City of Providence, R. I.

E. M. Hutchinson, a wealthy citizen of Waltham, Mass., committed suicide by cutting his throat yesterday.

The Arkansas House of Representatives yesterday passed an act appropriating $5,000 for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia next year.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central New-York which met at Syracuse yesterday declined to sign the papers of Dr. De Koven or Dr. Jagger.

Lawrence Brown, alias Billy Smith, a hotel thief, who escaped from Sing Sing last January, after having served eighteen months of a five years' sentence, was captured in Washington yesterday, and will be brought on to New-York.

Adjt. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas died in Washington yesterday, in the seventy-second year of his age. Gen. Thomas, who was the father of Lieut. Thomas, killed in the Modoc war, was Secretary of War during the Administration of President Johnson.

W. M. Hamilton, of the California State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, organized a Delaware State Grange yesterday morning. John J. Ross, of Milford, is Master. Fifteen subordinate granges participated. Delaware has heretofore been attached to the Maryland State Grange.

A western-bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was on Monday night thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg by a broken axle. A tramp, who was stealing a ride on the forward end of the postal car, was instantly killed. There were no other casualties.

THE ICE GORGES.

PORT JERVIS THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

THE IMMENSE ICE GORGE IN THE DELAWARE—THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION—THE LOWER DELAWARE VALLEY IN DANGER OF INUNDATION—OFFICIAL ACTION BY THE INHABITANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

The first official recognition of the danger threatening this place from the ice gorge in the Delaware took place yesterday. Hon. Frank Abbott, Mayor of the town, sent the following dispatch to the Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway:

PORT JERVIS, March 1.

E. O. Hill, Superintendent, Jersey City:

The company's property and this place are both in danger from the ice gorge in the river. Please send some one competent to examine the gorge, and advise us what is best to do at once. F. ABBOTT.

Mr. Hill responded by dispatching M. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway, and W. F. Hand, a submarine blaster from Hell Gate, to Port Jervis. They arrived here last night, and this morning, in company with Mr. Abbott, B. H. Thomas, Superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Erie, and several leading citizens, made a careful survey of the great field of ice. Their first examination was at the commencement of the gorge, half a mile from here. They found the ice piled in heavy cakes, layer on layer, tightly wedged on the bottom of the river. It rests on the head of a large island in the river at that point, and extends diagonally across to the Pennsylvania side. A large part of the island is covered with huge blocks of ice, and the narrow channel running on this side of the island is choked full from shore to shore, in some places being piled up in great cakes almost as high as the railroad, which runs within twenty feet of the stream. Below this there is an unbroken field of ice as far as the eye can reach, and it has been ascertained that, with the exception of an occasional rift, the river is not broken for forty miles below. The water, it was discovered, had worked its way out beneath the gorge, forcing a passage large enough to prevent a repetition of the inundation of last Saturday, and is now at its lowest stage.

From the lower part of the icy barrier the engineers proceeded to its head, three miles above. In some places on the Pennsylvania side the ice has been piled much higher than nearer this place. Several miniature capes which jut out into the river on that side, a mile above, have been struck by the moving ice, causing a momentary stop. The immense pressure from behind has lifted ice-cakes many feet square high up the banks, and left them projecting like stranded icebergs. Here and there a tree has been caught by the icy flood, and all through the ragged mass, huge stones, torn from the bed of the river, and pushed along with the flood at its height, and finally forced upward by the leverage of ponderous ice cakes, are visible.

Nowhere does the dangerous gorge show the slightest sign of yielding. The ice has not settled six inches since the last great gain of Saturday. The interstices and fissures have been frozen tight, thus knitting the mass still closer together, and the whole field is now covered by a foot of snow.

The upper termination of the gorge is near the foot of what is known as Saw Mill Rift. There the Pennsylvania shore is a wall of solid rock, rising abruptly to the height of 100 feet. From that to the low bank on this side the ice chokes the channel, still maintaining its great height. The water being very low in the river, it readily finds passage beneath the ice and passes harmlessly on its way. From the upper part of the gorge the eye can take in almost the entire distance to the bridge.

After a careful survey of the whole body of ice, Mr. Chanute, the Engineer, gave it as his opinion that it would be simple folly to endeavor to reduce it by blasting, an opinion concurred in by Mr. Hand and the entire committee. Mr. Chanute says that although the town is by no means in an enviable position, there is still no reason for apprehending its destruction. Unless a warm rain should fall he thinks no great damage will be done. Warm weather, without rain, will rapidly dissolve the ice, and when the water rises it will readily give way to pressure from up stream, and instead of damming back will pass out harmlessly, without injuring the town. He says, however, that the suspension bridge, from present appearances, cannot be saved. He thinks that its destruction is a foregone conclusion. Should the damage be confined to the bridge alone, the loss will be a severe one on the community for forty miles on either side of the river. Port Jervis is the centre for trade of the lower Delaware Valley, and the bridge here is the only available means of communication from the Pennsylvania side. Besides, hundreds of people who are employed here have their homes in Matamoras, on the other side, and would suffer greatly in the absence of a bridge.

The report of Engineer Chanute does not dispel the general uneasiness, although it is based on good reasoning. The Delaware River rises in the upper part of Delaware County, and from its head to Cochecton receives the water of numerous tributaries, draining the mountain region on both sides. These tributaries, swelled by thawing snow now lying on the ground, will pour into the Upper Dela are such volumes of water that a heavy freshet must ensue. High water from the upper valley takes from twenty to twenty-five hours to reach this point. There are miles upon miles of ice yet to come down the river, and this, it is argued, will float down the first high water. The ice here, as already stated, is solid for almost forty miles, and so great a body is not likely to move until started by the ice from above, or by high water. The consequence will be that when the ice and water reaches the upper part of the gorge at this place the action of the weather will have been sufficient to weaken it comparatively little, and it will resist the advancing flood long enough to send it thundering down the valley in some other direction. The body of water will probably break through the bank above this place and visit the lower part of town with a destructive inundation. Thus argue calmly men of experience and observation, and that their conclusions are accepted by many residents is evident from the daily exodus of families to higher situations.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Deerpark to-day it was resolved to raise $1,500 toward defraying the expense of any action that may be taken in regard to lessening the danger from this threatened blow.

The situation up the river remains unchanged. There are several places in as great danger as Port Jervis, and the feeling throughout the valley is one of unrest and painful apprehension.

EXPERIMENTING ON THE PHILADELPHIA ICE GORGE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Several experiments were made to-day in attempting to blow up the ice about the dam, in the presence of the Mayor and Chief Engineer of the Water Works, the effect of which was to make large openings in the ice, but with no satisfactory results. The Chief Engineer is of opinion that there is no immediate danger, nevertheless the Mayor expressed his intention of making the matter the subject of a report to the Councils, calling their attention to the necessity of early action. The object in making the experiments is to open a channel in the river from the breast of the dam upward, so that the immense gorges of ice which have accumulated in the vicinity of the Falls of Wissahickon and Manayunk may pass down the stream.

SURRENDER OF INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—A dispatch from Gen. Auger, dated San Antonio, Texas, to-day, to Gen. Sherman, says that the balance of the Kiowa Indians, numbering 140 and embracing Lone Wolf, Red Otter, and other prominent chiefs, surrendered unconditionally to a scouting party on South Fork, Feb. 23. They gave up their arms and ponies and were expected to arrive at Fort Sill, Feb. 26. There are now only twelve Kiowas out.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A REMARKABLE CASE BEFORE THE COURTS.

JOHN BUTE HOLMES SUED FOR $50,000 DAMAGES—THE STORY OF HIS OFFENSE—THE LIST OF HIS WIVES—ONCE CONVICTED OF PERJURY, AND AGAIN OF MANSLAUGHTER—HIS WEALTH A GREAT HELP TO HIM.

To-day, in the Marine Court, will begin the trial of one of the most extraordinary breach-of-promise suits on record. The damages are laid at the modest amount of $50,000. The fair complainant, Miss May Chamberlayne, was sixteen years old on Sunday last, yet she is five feet eight inches in height, and a fully-developed woman. Notwithstanding her extraordinary stature, she is very prepossessing, having regular features, a beautifully-modeled figure, abundant hair of a chestnut hue, and large hazel eyes. She is a niece of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Brooklyn Park Commission, who is actively engaged in rendering her counsel and assistance in the case. The defendant is Mr. John Bute Holmes, a well-known civil engineer, with an office at No. 39 Nassau street, and reputed to be worth from $100,000 to $500,000 in real and personal property. He is about sixty years of age, and the father of several children, but is still as hale and hearty as a man ten years his junior. The attorneys for Miss Chamberlayne are Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons, & MacInerney, of No. 132 Nassau street. The story contained in their briefs is as follows: Miss Chamberlayne's mother, Mrs. Mary Augusta Bacon, is a native of Mount Upton, Chenango County, N. Y. She married a lawyer of that place named George W. Chamberlayne, who died, leaving her comparatively destitute, with three infant daughters on her hands. A year after his death a man named Williams, representing himself as a New-York wholesale liquor-dealer of large wealth, visited Mount Upton. He fell in love with the widow, and induced her to marry him by promises of a life of luxury and ease. He brought her to this City, when she found that she had been grossly deceived. Not only were all his representations false, but he was absolutely without means of support. Mrs. Williams endeavored to make the best of her bargain for the sake of her little ones. At first she was in a quandary as to what to turn her hand to. She had received a good education, but having been reared in absolute idleness she was incapacitated for most kinds of work. Finally she became a canvasser for prints and chromos, and among other places at which she was in the habit of calling was Mr. Holmes' office. He was one of her best customers. She visited his office on one occasion accompanied by her daughter May, then a child of eleven. Mr. Holmes went into ecstacies over the pretty little girl, bought her candies, and said to her mother, "Keep her for me until she grows up, and I will marry her."

About this time, unable to endure the wretchedness of her home any longer, Mrs. Williams returned to Mount Upton with her children, and took up her residence with her mother, who possessed a comfortable competence. Here "May's rich New-York beau" was a standing joke in the little home circle. Two years later old Mrs. Bacon died, leaving a portion of her estate to her daughter, on condition that the latter assumed her maiden name, and promised never to communicate with her second husband again. Both conditions were thankfully accepted. As time wore on Mrs. Bacon's daughters began to outgrow the capacities of the village school, and two of them were provided for at a more advanced institution. The increased draft this involved upon their mother's resources, left no alternative in the case of May, but that Mrs. Bacon should come down to New-York and accept an offer that had been made to her to place her third daughter in the Convent of St. Agnes, in the upper part of the City, at a greatly reduced rate. It also compelled her to resume her old business of canvassing for prints and chromos. One day she called upon her old patron, Holmes. He was delighted to see her, and anxiously inquired after his little wife May. Mrs. Bacon laughingly asked whether he had not forgotten that nonsense yet, but he assured her that it was not nonsense. He was a physiognomist, he said, and could tell by the child's features that she would develop into a good and true-hearted woman. Mrs. Bacon told him where her daughter was, and spoke very freely to him as to an old friend in regard to her condition and prospects. Before she left he had extorted from her a promise to bring May with her on the occasion of her next visit. When Holmes saw her he was greatly astonished at the change that had taken place in her since he saw her as a child. He immediately professed violent love for her, and urged a speedy marriage. Both mother and daughter were taken aback by such violent wooing, and they demurred at first; but the prospect opened to her daughter by a man of Holmes' experience and position had its effect upon Mrs. Bacon, and after consideration she gave her consent, and May's followed as a matter of course. They both supposed him to be a widower. But Holmes suddenly grew cool on the question of hastening the nuptials. He gave as a reason that he had been living with a woman as his mistress, and as she was possessed of evidence that would be useful to him in several lawsuits which he had then on hand, he did not wish to break off with her just then. This brazen avowal shocked Miss Chamberlayne, and she refused to continue the engagement. Her more worldly-wise mother believing, she says, that Holmes was really sincere in his expressions of love, pleaded his cause, and one day Miss May was induced to accompany her on a visit to Holmes' residence at Fanwood, N. J., and his two adjacent quarries. The evidences of vast wealth which she saw there had their effect, and a reconciliation took place. The day following this visit Miss Chamberlayne called at Mr. Holmes' office at his request, in company with Mrs. Maddox, the lady with whom she was boarding. Holmes placed a plain gold ring on the young girl's finger, saying to Mrs. Maddox, "I call you to witness that I make May my wife, so that in the event of my death she shall be entitled to claim one-third of my property." He then informed Miss Chamberlayne that they were legally married, and said that he would call upon her in the evening. When the young girl arrived at home she told her mother what had taken place, and soon afterward the following letter arrived in Mr. Holmes' handwriting:

Oct. 13, 1874.

MY DEAR WIFE: I will be with you this evening at 5 P. M. Yours, for ever, JOHN.

It was addressed, "Mrs. J. B. Holmes, No. 294 West Houston street." Mrs. Bacon was alarmed. When Holmes rang the bell she met him at the door, and asked him what he meant by calling May his wife. He said that she had been legally married to him. Mrs. Bacon retorted that she did not look upon what had taken place as a marriage; that, in her opinion, a formal ceremony before an authorized person was indispensable to give a proper solemnization and sanction to so important act. Holmes answered that his mistress was in the way of a public marriage, and that he could not acknowledge Miss May as his wife to the world before six months without great pecuniary injury. Mrs. Bacon was indignant, but, recognizing the extent to which her daughter had been compromised by her relations with Holmes, she offered him her solemn assurance, in whatever terms he saw fit to demand, that the marriage should be kept a secret for six months, on condition that the ceremony should be performed at once. Holmes flatly refused to accede to this proposition, and, changing his tone, impudently demanded immediate cohabitation. Of course he received a firm refusal. He contrived, however, to see Miss May alone, and got back from her the ring he had given her. He wanted the letter also, but Mrs. Bacon had that, otherwise Miss May would have given it to him too. He then left the house and has since refused to recognize his engagement with Miss Chamberlayne. On the day following the events just narrated a bottle of laudanum was found concealed in the girl's dress. She was so overcome by shame and disappointment that she had intended to poison herself. She fell ill, as did also her mother, and both remained so a long time. As soon as they recovered they placed their case in the hands of Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons & MacInerney, and Judge Joachimsen granted an order for Holmes' arrest, placing his bail at $25,000. Holmes kept out of the way until he had succeeded in having the amount of bail reduced, first to $5,000 and then to $3,000, on the ground of exorbitancy. He then presented himself to Sheriff Conner with two sureties, both of whom refused to qualify. The Sheriff then took upon himself the responsibility for Holmes' appearance for trial, and he was released.

Subsequently Holmes attempted to have the order vacated, on an affidavit of Mrs. Maddox, in which slurs upon the character of the complainant were deftly insinuated; but before the day for the hearing Mrs. Maddox called upon Miss Chamberlayne's attornies and voluntarily swore to another affidavit to the effect that she was not aware of the character of the first one when she signed it, and speaking in terms of the highest praise of both mother and daughter. It seems that Holmes had promised to marry the daughter of the boarding-house mistress, and did as he pleased with her until she discovered that he was already a married man.

Since the commencement of the present action Miss Chamberlayne's counsel have been collecting incidents of Mr. John Bute Holmes' past history. The records of the Court of General Sessions show that on Dec. 21, 1857, he was convicted in that court of forgery, and sentenced to fifteen and a half years at hard labor in Sing Sing. The forgery consisted in bringing his mistress before a notary, and inducing her to affix the signature of his then reputed wife, a lady whose maiden name was Emma Le Duc, to a deed of land which he sold to Mr. James F. Nagle. Mrs. Le Duc's testimony convicted him. After serving five years Mr. Bleecker and other prominent citizens interceded in his behalf, and the Governor pardoned him. It is a curious fact, that the woman who went on the stand and sent him to State Prison could not have been his wife, because there is at present living in Brooklyn a venerable lady who has proof to show that she was married to Holmes on March 25, 1839, in the Presbyterian Church at Cork, Ireland, by Rev. Dr. Sloan. This lady's maiden name was Anna Maria Clare. They came to America in 1840 and went to Oswego, a daughter having meantime been born to them who is now a middle aged lady, of repute in musical circles in the City of Churches, and the sole support of her mother. Another child was born at Oswego, who has since died. They came to New-York City in 1844, and here a third daughter was born, who also died. In the same year the Holmes family went back to Ireland, returning to America in 1848. In London Holmes met a woman known as Belle Hadigan, who afterward came to this country and renewed her acquaintance with him. From that time Mrs. Holmes' troubles are dated. A separation took place finally, and Holmes married Miss Hadigan, who subsequently got a divorce from him. He afterward married Miss Le Duc, of whose fate nothing is known. The real Mrs. Holmes, in addition to her marriage certificate, has numerous papers corroborative of her story. One is a summons in a foreclosure suit, dated as far down as 1856, the title of the defendants being "John Bute Holmes and Anna Maria, his wife."

The records of the Court of General Sessions are burdened in another place with the history of the trial and conviction of John Bute Holmes. This time the charge was murder. Holmes had become intimate during the rebellion with the wife of a Brooklyn policeman named David Gourly. The two men met on Greenwich street, near the Battery, at a very early hour one morning, and an altercation ensued, at the end of which Gourly lay dead, pierced by a pistol-bullet discharged by his wife's paramour. The crime caused much excitement at the time, on account of the aggravated character of its surroundings. Holmes was arrested and placed on trial in the General Sessions. His plea was self-defense. The verdict of the jury was manslaughter in the fourth degree. Holmes' counsel appealed to the Supreme Court, and pending the decision the prisoner was admitted to bail. He immediately fled the country, but was subsequently rearrested and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, which term he served.

Numerous other stories of bold misdeeds on the part of Holmes have been told to Miss Chamberlayne's lawyers, which, if true, show his life to have been one of reckless disregard not only of law, but of decency, and only his great wealth could thus far have saved him from their consequences. About six weeks ago a young woman of evident refinement, called upon Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons & MacInerney and wished them to prosecute Holmes under the following circumstances: Shortly before, Holmes, who had got rid of the mistress whose testimony was so valuable, advertised for a housekeeper to take care of his children. The advantages of a good home were offered. Miss Abrams, the young woman in question, answered it, and made an appointment with Holmes to go out to Fanwood on the Saturday before Christmas. She was five minutes late, and Holmes went on without her, but she took the next train, and hired a hack to his place, which is two miles from the depot. He was very angry at having to pay for the hack, and stormed around furiously for awhile. The other servants seemed to be in great dread of him. That night when Miss Abrams went up to her room she discovered that there was no lock on the door. She barricaded it as best she could, but Holmes forced his way in twice on different pretexts. The resistance he met with angered him, and he took the unfortunate woman by the shoulder and forced her out into the snow with such violence that she fell all the way down a flight of stone steps. The other servants let her into the house by the back way and gave her shelter for the night unknown to their master. Next morning she fled, taking with her a young girl of fifteen, who declared that Holmes had forcibly ruined her. Arrived at the village of Fanwood, Miss Abrams went to the local Magistrate and made a complaint. A constable was sent to the depot to arrest Holmes, but the latter succeeded in eluding him. The lawyers advised Miss Abrams to let the matter drop. They told her that the small damages she might obtain would not counterbalance the notoriety a suit would entail. She said that she was a native of Canada, and that her brother is now a member of the Montreal Bar. She showed documents proving that she was a graduate of the Normal School of that city, and exhibited letters she had received from distinguished persons in both hemispheres, notably one from Spurgeon, the great English divine. Subsequently Miss Abrams secured a situation as teacher on Staten Island, but the indignities she had suffered so preyed upon her mind that she was found wandering in the streets about a month ago a confirmed lunatic. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died in a few days. When Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons & MacInerney were notified of her death they asked to be subpœnaed as witnesses on the inquest, but that is the last they heard about it. No inquest was held, and Miss Abrams' body was either given up for dissection, or cast, without inquiry, into a pauper grave in Potter's Field.

THE CHURCH INQUEST CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER OF THE STORE BUILDING—TESTIMONY OF FIREMEN AND OTHERS—THE WORK ON THE BUILDING.

There was a greater crowd yesterday in the Coroner's office at the inquest on the bodies of "McCarthy and others," than on Monday, but the additional persons were witnesses. Among them were four women who were present in the church. The Coroner has subpœnaed everybody who had any connection with the building, so far as he has been able to learn, whether builders, masons, carpenters, or workmen, and at the rate at which the work is now progressing, a week or more will be consumed before the verdict can be rendered. The prominent feature of the inquest yesterday was the testimony of Mr. Shaw, the owner.

The first witness was John Donohue, of No. 15 City Hall place. He testified: I was present in St. Andrew's Church at the time of the accident; I was sitting in the east gallery with some friends, when all of a sudden the crash came, and a number of persons were buried under the falling mass of bricks, timber, &c.; I knew Michael McCarthy, the deceased; he was also sitting in the east gallery at the time of the accident; I lost sight of him after the crash came, as the bricks and rubbish covered me; after the crash I saw three ladies lying under the débris, and I helped to extricate them; the firemen came very quickly and took a number of persons from the gallery by means of ladders; at the time of the fire I saw a crack in the wall of Shaw's building next the church; I feared the wall would fall; I saw smoke coming through the crack during the fire.

James Lanigan, of No. 31 Park street, testified that he was in the east gallery at the time of the accident; he saw McCarthy at the station-house afterward; the gallery was cleared in five minutes; he also testified to the crack in the wall, and to the smoke emerging from it at the time of the fire.

Lydia Gillon, of No. 27 Park street, testified: I was sitting in the east gallery at the time of the accident; Michael McCarthy was sitting near me, but in another pew; when the roof was broken in I was buried under the bricks and mortar; I do not know how I got out, but when I was found I was taken out from the crowd at the foot of the stairs; my face was bruised by the falling bricks.

Sarah Reddigan, of No. 29 Duane street, testified that she was in the church; she heard the noise and felt a blow on the back of her head; while trying to get out she was struck on the back with bricks; was borne by the crowd to the door and taken home by her father; on the stairway she saw people walking one over another. Saw no dead bodies.

James M. Shaw, of No. 130 East Sixtieth street, the owner of the ruined building, testified: The building took fire about 7 A. M. on Jan. 12. The first news I had of it was by telegraph from a neighbor. I went immediately to the spot and found the rear of the building on fire. The walls were left standing entire. I noticed the wall was cracked on the side toward St. Andrew's Church, in the sixth story of the building, between the sixth floor and the roof. I think there were three cracks, but neither of them extended below the windows. The other walls were good. The building was gutted, but I apprehended no particular danger. Immediately after the fire, I put Mr. Snook I charge of the repairs, telling him to do what was necessary.

A notice dated Jan. 13, of the unsafe condition of the walls, from the Department of Buildings, was then read, and Mr. Shaw resumed his testimony: Mr. Snook inspected the building and employed Brown Adams to shore up the walls; I had employed Mr. Snook before I received the notice from the department; I was assured by competent persons that the building was safe; it was at first in the hands of the insurance men, up to Jan. 26; Mr. Driggs, the President of the Williamsburg City Company, was first in charge, and there was a committee afterward; I talked with the insurance people about adjusting the losses on Jan. 22; I was anxious to have the repairing left in my hands, and it was so left; the only steps I took before adjusting the insurance were to render the property secure; I sent a bill of Brown & Adams for repairing to the insurance people and they paid it; it was for $231 50, dated Jan. 25; this was work done for temporary security; I was told that their work had removed all immediate danger. I never limited them as to expense. The building was erected in 1861. Mr. Titus, who applied for the job of rebuilding in the first part of February, said that the wall was insecure. I was talking with him on a day when the wind blew heavily, and I told him that I thought it the wall would stand a gale like that, it would stand anything. I had no fear of the walls falling, and was inside the building every day with my son.

A juror asked if Mr. Shaw would have slept securely if his dwelling-house had been next door to the building. Mr. Shaw said that if he were at sea he would not sleep so soundly during a heavy squall as in fair weather.

John White, a fireman, testified that he went to the church with his engine, (No. 12.) He corroborated the stories already told of the operations of the firemen inside the church.

Frank Burke, Foreman of Engine Company No. 7, testified that he went to the church. He entered through the basement. Saw several persons cut and bruised, and calling for help.

Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Second Fire Battalion, testified that he went to the church two minutes after the calamity. He entered through the centre door with great difficulty, on account of the crowd. The congregation was in a terrible state of excitement and confusion. Saw two dead bodies, those of a woman and a little boy, at the foot of the stairs, and a great number of persons piled over them. Another woman seemed to be dying, but witness was not certain whether she was dead. By his orders Foreman Riley tore away the railing from the stairs, and thus relieved the pressure by letting the people out, and saved many lives. He then forced the crowd back, and had ladders put to the gallery. Found McCarthy completely covered with the debris. Saw a number of others badly hurt, and assisted them all he could. The inquest was then adjourned to this morning.

The work on the building is continued slowly. Mr. Snook says he would, if he could, have the upper part of the walls all down by to-night, but he will give no opinion as to the probable time of the completion of the work. He says the Coroner has ordered the demolition of the entire walls, but when the three upper stories have been torn down, he will submit the question whether the remainder may not be allowed to stand.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT DISCUSSION.

VIEWS OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR—HE FAVORS ELEVATED RAILWAYS AND TUNNELS INSTEAD OF BRIDGES—LETTER TO THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—PRIVATE CAPITAL, NOT THE PUBLIC PURSE, SHOULD BUILD THE ROAD.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Charles O'Conor yesterday to ascertain his views in relation to rapid transit. Mr. O'Conor takes a deep interest in the subject, and has given it much consideration from a point of view wholly independent of the interests of private corporations or the schemes of any particular party or class, and entered freely into conversation on the subject. He said there could be no doubt that rapid transit was the great need of New-York, not alone for the benefit of the trading classes, but also for our artisans and the toiling masses. It was a well-established fact, he said, that if the healthiest family that could be selected in the rural districts were to be transferred to one of the populous cities in Europe, in the course of two or three generations it would become extinct, owing to the unhealthy condition of those great centres of population. In other words, it had been fully demonstrated that large cities were, in a certain sense, to be regarded as vast slaughter-houses. In our American cities this condition of things, he believed, could be effectually remedied by a judicious system of rapid transit, diverging to all points within a distance of ten or fifteen miles. By this means not only merchants and professional men could live in the rural districts, but even the laboring classes could rear up their families where they could have plenty of fresh air, instead of being suffocated in the crowded tenement-houses of the City. As a means of attaining this end, he regards the system of elevated railroads as the most efficient and practicable, and considers that instead of constructing such bridges as that now in course of erection over the East River between New-York and Brooklyn, that a system of tunneling should be adopted as better suited to such rivers as the Hudson. He does not think bridges should be used except for short spans.

When asked if he considered the amendments to the Constitution of this State as adopted last year prohibited the building of a rapid-transit railroad by the City, he said he had fully expressed his views on that question in a letter recently addressed to Mr. Purroy, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, in reply to his inquiries on this subject. At the request of the reporter, Mr. O'Conor gave the letter for publication in THE TIMES, which is as follows:

FORT WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1875.

Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Chairman of the Aldermen's Committee on Rapid Transit:

SIR: I have just received your letter inquiring whether, in my opinion, the recently adopted Constitutional Amendments prohibit the construction of a Rapid Transit Railroad as a public work at the City's expense.

Railroads are of great general utility; but this is true of steam-ship and sailing packet lines. So are other like things which are usually conducted in the form of private enterprise by individuals or trading associations. Milk-dairies in the vicinity are not only of general utility to great cities, but, including the organization for prompt and early delivery, they may fairly, like ferries, &c., be regarded as absolutely necessary. It is certain, however, that the individuals who need these accommodations are in all instances both willing and able to pay for them prices fully adequate to defray the cost of establishing and conducting them. The necessity of a large outlay in the beginning presents no obstacle, especially at a great centre of wealth and population like New-York. Capital abounds at such points and is ever ready and indeed eager for employment. Consequently any thing of this sort which is really needed will surely induce intelligent capitalists to invest and, in due time, will amply reward the adventure. Whether or not it will thus pay the undertakers must always be considered the test of its asserted necessity.

The great political evil of the times is the tendency in governmental agencies to assume the conduct of affairs properly belonging to the sphere of private or individual enterprise.

Rapid transit is evidently one of these, and, therefore, from strong and deep-seated convictions. I am opposed to any governmental interference therewith, except by the establishment of judiciously devised enactments facilitating it as a business and approximating as closely as may be found practicable to the policy of the general railroad laws. If the amendments do not prohibit the measure to which you allude, I must regret it. They ought to have been so framed as to prevent, if possible, such mischievous intrusions by office-holders upon the domain of individual employment. I have not looked at them since receiving your letter, nor have I ever considered this precise point. Consequently I cannot now give an intelligent opinion. It is certain that a policy adverse to such evil practices pervades the amendments, and my views of citizen-duty in the premises, incline me to defer a scrutiny of the language employed and bearing on this particular subject, until some other jurist shall see reason to conclude that it fails to express with adequate clearness an effective prohibition.

Rapid transit is much to be desired. There may be room for great improvement in mechanical details, but the essential features of a perfect system are fully developed in the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway. The design seems perfect, and doubtless it is destined to work a great change in the economy of City life. A central point for transactions, whether of business or pleasure, with cheap, safe, commodious, and speedy transportation on lines radiating thence to spacious and healthy abodes for all classes, is the picture my imagination has drawn of the future City. The elevated railway for persons only, and needing but a moderate and easily controllable motive power, presents the means not conceived in former times, but now at last before our eyes, by which to effect this benign arrangement. I am impressed with so deep a sense of its promised blessings, that I would do anything to promote it which was honest and lawful. But I cannot think that, in the present demoralized and steadily deteriorating condition of the official corps, it would be justifiable to encourage a participation by Government in the trade or business of carrying passengers.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHARLES O'CONOR.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon, present Commissioners Forrest, Lynch, Starr, Schack, Maujer, Quintard, and Stephenson. In the minutes of a recent meeting of the Finance Committee it appeared that bills to the amount of $16,805 13 had been audited and approved. It was also voted to pay the salaries of the commission's employes half in cash and the other half in certificates of indebtedness. Mr. Lynch, of the Special Committee to present a memorial to the Legislature praying for assistance, stated that the memorial had been duly presented. A discussion followed on the propriety of making the memorial public, and the minutes appointing the committee were read. Mr. Stephenson insisted that it was a matter for the board to decide, while Mr. Lynch took the ground that the committee had everything to do with it. Finally Mr. Lynch moved that the committee be requested to make a report at the next meeting, which was carried. President Forrest said that for the past seven years it had been customary to put the representatives of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies on all the standing committees. Last year, for some reason, this custom was not followed, but he had renewed it in making up the list for next year.

The Secretary then read the following list of committees: Castle Garden Committee—Messrs. Hurlburt, Schack, Lynch, Starr, and Mayor Wickham. Ward's Island Committee—Messrs. Quintard, Lynch, Schack, Stephenson, and Maujer. Finance Committee—Messrs. Maujer, Hurlburt, Schack, Lynch, and Wickham.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Board of Police held a short session yesterday. An application of ex-Patrolman Cannon, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was dismissed some time ago under a misapprehension, asking for reinstatement, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Police Surgeon Walker reported that Patrolman Jasper G. Terry, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who had both legs broken on Pier No. 50 North River some months ago, had had his right leg amputated, and was thereby rendered useless to the department. The doctor recommended that the disabled patrolman be placed on the retired list. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The proposition of James Crosby to take two boat-loads of ashes and street-sweepings each day and discharge the same at his own cost was accepted, and the Inspector of Street-cleaning was directed to furnish the material until the further order of the board. William E. Sandford and Daniel McAuliffe were appointed foremen of street-cleaning. William B. Deeves, Henry Wayland, Michael Smith, Jacob Brunner, Peter P. Lamb, and William Swain were appointed patrolmen, and the board adjourned until Friday next.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 2.—Delegates were present from Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia, Allegheny, Tioga, Philadelphia, Blair, and Dauphin Counties, numbering about one hundred and thirty. H. J. Rhodes, of Pottsville, was chosen temporary President. John T. Welch, who was elected permanent President, was directed to appoint committees. The convention then adjourned to meet this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. Consol. Coup. G. Bs. 79¾	1100 Ohio & Miss.... 25¾
400 Western Union... 75¼	600 do........ 25⅝
3700 do........ 75	300 do........ 25⅞
1000 do......s3. 74⅞	700 do........ 26
500 do........ 75	100 Erie Railway..... 27⅛
10 do........ 75¼	100 do........ 27¼
500 do......b3. 75⅛	600 do........ 27⅜
200 do......s3. 75	200 do........ 27½
800 do......c. 75	1000 Union Pacific... 42
700 do......c. 75⅛	1000 do........ 42⅛
1500 do........ 75⅛	3800 do........ 42¼
2600 do........ 75¼	100 do........ 42½
1300 do......b3. 75¼	2400 do......b3. 42⅜
700 do......s3. 75⅛	1600 do........ 42⅜
100 do......c. 75⅛	100 do......c. 42⅜
400 do........ 75	700 do........ 42¼
1300 Lake Shore R... 73¾	1200 North-western.. 40¾
2700 do......c. 73⅞	200 do........ 40⅞
900 do......s3. 73¾	300 do........ 41
600 do........ 73⅞	400 do........ 40¾
100 do......c. 73⅞	700 do........ 40⅝
500 do........ 74	200 do......s3. 40½
300 do........ 73⅞	500 do........ 40½
500 do......s3. 73⅞	200 do........ 40⅝
2500 Pacific Mail..... 38½	600 do........ 40¾
2100 do........ 38¼	200 do........ 40⅞
500 do........ 38⅛	300 do........ 41
1300 do........ 38	400 do........ 41⅛
600 do........ 37⅞	100 do........ 41
1500 do........ 38	200 North-west. Pref. 53½
1900 do........ 38⅛	200 do........ 53
400 do........ 38¼	300 Rock Island......103¾
2900 do........ 38⅜	100 St. Paul R........ 34
400 do......b3. 38⅜	200 do........ 33⅞
1500 do........ 38½	100 do........ 34
300 do......s3. 38½	1300 do........ 34⅛
1100 do........ 38⅝	100 do........ 34¼
1200 do........ 38¾	100 do........ 34⅜
900 do........ 38⅞	100 St. Paul Pref..... 52¾
500 do........ 39	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21½
100 do........ 39⅛	400 Tol. & Wabash... 12⅛
200 do........ 39¼	1700 do........ 12¼
700 do........ 39⅜	200 do......c. 12¼
1100 do........ 39½	600 do........ 12⅜
1000 do........ 39⅝	100 do......s30. 12⅛
9200 do........ 39¾	400 do........ 12½
1100 do........ 39⅞	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b3. 13
100 Pac. R. of Mo..b3. 45	200 do........ 13

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U.S. 6s,'81,R.119	$2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, new.....12.118⅝
3,000 do.....b. c.119	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.119⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.119⅞	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......b. c.113¾
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62, Call. Bs..12.116½	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.119⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......12.117⅜	500 do....small.119
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......12.114	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..118⅞
13,000 do.......113⅞	10,000 do.....b. c.119
3,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.114⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$11,000 C.,B.&Q.Con. 7s..........103¼	2300 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 73¾
2,000 C. & O. 1st C.. 43½	300 do......b3. 73¾
4,000 M.&St.P.8s1st.105	300 do......s3. 73⅝
1,000 M.&St.P.1st,L. C. Div....... 84¾	1000 do........ 73¾
10,000 M. & St. P.,C.& M. Div...... 80	1060 do......b3. 73⅞
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st.. 91	1300 do........ 74
1,000 do........ 90½	300 do........ 74⅛
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. 89	3785 do........ 74
7,000 do........ 88¾	25 C. & P. G'd..b. c. 90⅞
30,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. G. bds.... 80	65 do........ 91
16,000 do........ 79⅞	31 Ill. Central..b. c.101
48,000 do......b3. 80	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 40⅞
4,000 C.&R.I. & P.7s, b. c.........107¼	100 do........ 40¾
1,000 H.&St.J.8s,C'v. 81½	500 do........ 40¾
2,000 L. S. 1st C. R..101¼	1000 do........ 40⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102	400 do......b3. 40¾
65,000 N.Y.Cen.1st C.113⅛	100 do......c. 40⅝
20,000 N.Y.Cen.1st R.111	200 do........ 40¾
3,000 U. Pacific 1st.. 95¼	200 do........ 40⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 7s.L.G. 96½	100 do........ 41
37,000 U. Pacific S. F. 87	100 do........ 41⅛
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..........108½	1000 do........ 41
3,000 do........108¾	100 do........ 40¾
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 62	200 do........ 40⅞
25 Bank of Com.....119	700 do........ 41
17 Fourth Nat'l Bk.. 97¾	100 do........ 41⅛
100 Consolida'n Coal. 42⅛	500 do........ 41¼
10 do.....b. c. 42	100 do........ 41⅜
58 Del. & H. C..b. c.114	600 do........ 41⅜
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 27⅛	300 do........ 41¾
600 do........ 27⅜	2300 do........ 42
800 do........ 27¼	300 do........ 41⅞
500 do......s3. 27¼	100 do......c. 42
500 do........ 27⅜	1200 do........ 42⅛
200 do........ 27¼	1300 do........ 42¼
10 Erie Railway Pf.. 45	100 N. J. Central.....109
100 do......b.c. 42½	5 do........ 109¼
100 do........ 43	65 do......b.c.109
1100 P. M. S. S.Co.b.c. 39⅞	26 do........ 109⅛
2100 do........ 39¾	800 Union Pacific.b. c. 42¼
100 do......s60. 39¼	600 do........ 42¼
100 do........ 39¼	800 do........ 42¼
300 do........ 39⅜	700 do......s3. 42⅜
300 do......c. 39½	2500 do........ 42⅜
800 do........ 39⅝	900 do........ 42½
500 do........ 39½	200 do......b3. 42⅝
300 do......c. 39¼	1300 do........ 42⅜
1100 do........ 39⅜	2000 do........ 42⅝
100 do......c. 39⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 52¾
2500 do........ 39¼	200 do........ 53
500 do........ 39⅛	100 do........ 52⅞
300 do........ 39	200 do........ 53
800 do........ 38⅞	100 do........ 53⅛
700 do........ 39	100 do........ 53⅜
2000 do........ 39⅛	500 do........ 53¼
500 do........ 39¼	200 do........ 54
1200 do........ 39¼	100 do........ 54½
100 do......s3. 39¼	400 Chi. & R. I....b. c.103⅞
600 do......s3. 39⅛	12 do........ 103½
1000 do......s60. 38½	100 C.,M.& St.P.b.c.c. 34¼
200 do........ 39¼	500 do........ 34¼
200 do........ 39¼	600 do........ 34⅛
900 do........ 39⅜	800 do......b3. 34¼
100 do......b3. 39⅜	500 do........ 34⅜
400 do........ 39⅜	900 do........ 34⅜
1400 do........ 39½	600 do........ 34⅝
1300 do........ 39⅝	10 C., B. & Q.b.c.opg.106
100 do......c. 39⅝	150 do........ 106
1500 do........ 39¾	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 12⅝
600 do........ 39⅝	100 do......s3. 12½
10 Adams Ex....b.c.101¾	800 do........ 12¼
200 N.Y.C.&H.b. c.s3.101½	200 do........ 12⅛
400 West'n Union.b.c. 75⅛	500 do........ 12⅛
800 do........ 75¼	100 do........ 12½
1100 do........ 75⅛	20 P., Ft.W. & C.G'd. 98
600 do........ 75	20 do........ 98¼
300 do......s3. 74⅞	200 Mor. & Essex.b. c. 97¾
1900 do........ 75	200 Del., L. & W.b. c.110⅞
2600 do........ 75⅛	300 do........ 111
1900 do......b3. 75¼	11 do........ 111⅛
1700 do........ 75¼	515 do........ 111¼
1100 do........ 75⅜	75 Atlan. & P. Pf.b.c. 13¼
1000 do......s3. 75⅜	100 do........ 13¾
700 do......b3. 75½	100 H. & St. Joseph.. 21⅜
2200 do........ 75⅜	100 do......b. c. 21¼
200 Harlem........128½	900 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25¾
50 Panama...b. c.s3.111	1600 do........ 25¾
	10 do........ 26
	200 do........ 25¾
	200 do........ 25⅞
	800 do........ 25¾
	100 C., C.&I.C.b. c.b3. 6¼
	100 do........ 6¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Del.&H.R.,'91.107¾	100 Erie Railway..... 27¼
7,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.b3. 80	100 do........ 27⅜
11,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 86¾	100 Lake Shore...b4. 74
500 Western Union.. 75¼	600 do........ 73⅞
1800 do........ 75¼	3400 do........ 73¾
300 do........ 75¼	200 do........ 73⅞
500 do......b3. 75⅜	300 do........ 74
100 do......s3. 75¼	200 do......b3. 73⅞
200 do........ 75⅜	200 North-west. Pref. 54⅛
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 39½	600 Union Pacific..s3. 42⅛
1400 do........ 39⅝	100 do........ 42⅝
1300 do........ 39¼	700 do........ 42⅝
600 do........ 39⅛	100 do........ 42⅜
500 do........ 39¼	300 St. Paul R........ 34⅜
1100 do........ 39⅜	100 do........ 34⅝
500 do........ 39¼	100 do........ 34⅝
100 do......b3. 39⅜	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 53½
1000 do......s60. 38½	100 Tol. & Wab. R.. 12⅜
1000 do......c. 39¼	100 do........ 12¼
400 do........ 39⅜	100 do......s3. 12⅛
600 do........ 39¼	400 do........ 12
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.101½	100 do........ 11⅞
10 do........101¾	100 do........ 12⅛
500 North-western R. 42⅜	500 Ohio & Miss. R.... 26⅛
500 do........ 42½	100 do......b3. 26¼
200 do........ 42¾	600 do......s3. 26
500 do........ 43	200 do......b3. 26⅛
400 do........ 42¾	200 do........ 26¼
800 do........ 42½	850 do........ 26⅜
100 do......s15. 42	700 do........ 26½
100 do......s15. 42⅛	500 do........ 26⅝
200 do........ 42⅜	200 do........ 26¾
700 do........ 42¼	1100 do........ 26⅞
2000 do........ 42⅛	400 do........ 26¾
400 do......s3. 42⅛	500 do......b3. 26⅞
200 do......b3. 42¼	200 do........ 26¾
300 do........ 42¼	300 do........ 26⅝
500 do........ 42¼	200 Pittsburg R.... 91
100 do........ 42½	100 Del., Lack. & W..111⅛
200 do........ 42⅝	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 13¾
500 do........ 42¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......b. c.116¾	$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......119½
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.116⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 M.&St.P 7 3-10 Conv..... 87¾	25 C. & P. G'd b. c... 91
8,000 U. Pac. 1st,b.c. 95	100 T. W. & W'n.b. c. 12¼
5,000 U. Pac. 7s.L.G. 96½	100 do........ 12⅛
1,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 87	800 do......s3. 12
6,000 do........ 86¾	100 do........ 11⅞
1,000 C.&.R.I.&P.7s.107	800 C.& North-w'n.b.c. 42¾
2,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 60	500 do........ 42⅛
1,000 do........ 59	200 do......c. 42½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 52	100 do........ 42⅛
16,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 98¾	200 do........ 42⅜
3,000 O. & M. 2d.... 81½	100 do........ 42⅛
500 C. & O. 1st C. 40½	700 do........ 42⅛
10,000 N.Y.C.1stC.b.c113¼	1000 do........ 42⅛
5 Am. Exch'ge B'k.117½	700 do........ 42
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75⅜	100 do......s15. 42
200 do........ 75¼	500 do........ 41¾
500 do........ 75⅛	700 do........ 41⅝
1900 do........ 75	300 do........ 41⅞
2400 do........ 74⅞	500 do........ 41¾
50 do........ 74⅝	900 do........ 41½
300 do......s3. 73¾	500 do........ 41⅜
1000 do........ 74¾	400 do......b3. 41¼
10 Wells, Fargo Ex. 85⅝	100 do......s3. 41¼
52 do........ 85¾	100 do........ 41⅛
100 do......b. c. 86	500 do........ 41
6 Adams Ex....b. c.101¾	100 do........ 40⅞
100 Amer. Ex....b. c. 63½	300 do........ 41
100 Ill. Central.......100½	400 do........ 41⅛
1100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 39¼	200 do........ 41¼
900 do......b3. 39¼	100 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 53½
1200 do........ 39⅛	100 C. M. & St. P. b. c. 34¾
800 do........ 39	300 do........ 34⅝
100 do......s3. 38⅞	400 do........ 34⅜
1600 do........ 39	300 do........ 34¼
300 do........ 38⅞	300 do........ 34⅛
200 do........ 38¾	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53⅞
20 do........ 38½	100 do........ 53¾
1800 do........ 38¾	10 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¼
1900 do........ 38⅝	132 Del. Lack. & W'n.112
400 do......s3. 38½	400 do.....b. c.112
3700 do........ 38½	100 do......b3.112
500 do......c. 38½	250 C. B. & Q.....b. c106
100 do........ 38⅜	100 Chicago & Alton.102½
1800 do........ 38¼	10 do........102¾
300 Erie Railway b. c. 27⅜	18 C.& Alt. Scrip.b.c. 98½
100 do........ 27¼	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 26⅝
100 Erie R'way Pf.b.c. 42½	400 do........ 26½
300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 73⅞	800 do......s3. 26⅜
1100 do........ 73¾	700 do........ 26⅜
400 do........ 73⅝	100 Han. & St. Joseph 21⅜
100 do........ 73¾	100 do.b. c., b3. 21⅜
1100 do......s3. 73½	200 do........ 21¼
200 Un. Pac. b. c.s 3.. 42½	100 do........ 21⅛
800 do........ 42⅜	300 do......s3. 21
1500 do........ 42¼	50 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 26½
20 N. J. Central.....109½	50 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 6⅛
100 do.....b. c.109¼	100 do........ 6¼
200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103¾	200 do........ 6
100 do..........103⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 95¼	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 12
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 86½	200 do........ 12¼
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st 59	200 do........ 12⅜
1000 Erie Railway.... 27⅛	100 do......b3. 12½
300 do........ 27¼	100 do........ 12⅝
200 do......b3. 27⅜	100 St. Paul Pf....... 53

24 Adams Ex....b3.102	300 Union Pacific..... 42⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 86	200 do......b3. 42⅛
300 Western Union.. 74⅞	500 do......b3. 42¼
100 do......s3. 74¾	100 do......s3. 42⅛
500 do........ 74⅞	1500 do........ 42⅛
500 do......s? 74½	2500 do........ 42
300 do......b3. 75	100 do......b3. 42⅛
300 do........ 75	400 do........ 42⅛
200 do......s3. 74⅞	100 b3......b3. 42¼
100 do......s5. 74⅞	400 do........ 42¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 38⅜	200 North-western... 41⅜
200 do......b3. 38½	300 do........ 41¼
100 do........ 38⅜	100 do......s3. 41¼
300 do........ 38¼	900 do........ 41¼
400 do........ 38⅛	500 do........ 41⅜
1600 do........ 38	100 do......s3. 41½
1000 do........ 37⅞	100 do........ 41⅝
100 do......b3. 38	100 do........ 41⅜
1000 do........ 38	1000 do........ 41⅞
2000 do........ 38⅛	200 do........ 41¾
700 do........ 38¼	1000 do........ 41⅝
100 do......s3. 38⅜	100 North.west'n Pf.. 53½
3000 do........ 38⅜	100 St. Paul.......... 34¼
100 Lake Shore....... 73⅝	600 Ohio & Miss...... 26¼
100 do........ 73½	400 do........ 26⅛
200 do........ 73⅝	300 do......b3. 26¼
300 N. J. Central.....109¼	200 do........ 26⅜
28 do........109½	300 do......b3. 26⅛
200 Rock Island......103⅝	100 N. J. Southern b3. 3½
50 Pacific of Mo..s3. 45½	

TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

The early dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day witnessed no diminution in the strength and buoyancy which characterized the tone of speculation yesterday, and in the majority of stocks a still further improvement was effected, ranging from ½@2½ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail opened at 38½, and, after a decline of ¾ ℔ cent., rapidly rose until it touched 39⅞. The entire market, in sympathy with this stock, advanced, Western Union reaching 75½; North-western, 43; St. Paul, 34¾, and Wabash, 12⅝. Independent of the influence excited by the early buoyancy of Pacific Mail, the Granger stocks were favorably affected by reports from Wisconsin of a possible compromise being likely to be effected between the railroad people and the Grangers. After Pacific Mail had reached 39⅞ a decline set in, the celerity of which was fully equal to the rapidity of the advance, and the whole market, which had improved under its very suspicious leadership, tumbled with it, and the consequence was that the quotations prevailing in the final dealings showed little if any improvement on the opening prices, so that the honors of the day's warfare are about equally divided between the "bulls" and the "bears."

The money market continues without change, and call loans to-day were all at 2½@3 ℔ cent. on Stock Exchange collateral. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@6 ℔ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $630,000.

The foreign advices reported a loss of £90,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day, but otherwise were not important. The London market for securities closed steady, as follows: Consols, for money, 93⅛; Consols, for account, 93⅛@93¼; 1865s, old, and 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103, and New 5s, 103⅛. Erie was a fraction higher than yesterday, closing at 24½@24¾. The sterling exchange market was dull and weak, the demand having been limited. Leading bankers reduced their rates from $4 83 to $4 82½ for long, and from $4 86 to $4 85½ for demand bills. At the close, actual business was at $4 81½@$4 82 and about $4 86. The weakness in the foreign exchanges had a depressing influence on the gold market, which, however, lacked animation. The highest price—114⅞—was made at the opening, and subsequently sales were made at 114⅝@114½. The closing price was 114⅝. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 4 ℔ cent.

Government bonds displayed more activity to-day than of late, although prices declined a fraction in sympathy with gold. There was a good demand early in the day, but this was soon satisfied. Railroad bonds were firm, particularly for New-York Central and the Union Pacific securities. The latter reacted slightly at the close. An active business was done in Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds, at 79¾@80 for coupons. C., C. & I. C. firsts broke 3 ℔ cent., sales having been made from 62 down to 59. State bonds were dull and featureless.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York, for the week ending to-day, were $3,469,070, against $3,934,686 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,282,908 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year amount to $39,361,336, against $47,412,340 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $44,299,975 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1875.

Gold receipts	$439,297 97
Gold payments	634,552 62
Gold balance	48,965,469 75
Currency receipts	1,659,672 23
Currency payments	992,256 97
Currency balance	49,265,473 28
Customs	420,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. 5s, New, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119¾	119⅝
American Gold	114¾	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82@$4 82½	$4 81½@4 82
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅜	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103⅝
Pacific Mail	37½	38⅜
St. Paul Common	34⅛	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	51½	53
Western Union	74⅞	74⅞
Union Pacific	41⅞	42¼
Lake Shore	73¾	73½
Toledo and Wabash	12⅛	12⅜
North-western Common	40⅜	41⅝
North-western Preferred	53	53⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¾	111¾
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	109¼
Panama	112⅜	112⅜
Erie	26¾	27⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	26½
C., C. and Indiana Central	6⅛	6
Harlem	128½	128¾

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101½	300
Harlem	128¾	128½	200
Erie	27½	27⅛	6,100
Erie Preferred	43	42½	300
Lake Shore	74	73½	25,700
Wabash	12⅝	11⅞	8,300
North-western	43	40½	43,500
North-western Preferred	54½	52¾	1,800
Rock Island	103⅞	103⅝	1,300
Fort Wayne	98	98	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34¾	33⅞	8,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	53⅞	52¾	700
Pittsburg	91	91	315
Del., Lack. & Western	112	110⅞	2,134
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109	550
Illinois Central	100½	100½	100
Union Pacific	42¾	42	30,100
C., C. & Indiana Central	6¼	6	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21	1,100
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	25⅝	18,000
Western Union	75½	74⅜	41,700
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	13¾	13	675
Pacific Mail	39⅞	37⅞	97,900
Quicksilver	34	33	200
Missouri Pacific	45	45	100
Morris and Essex	97¾	97¾	200
Wells-Fargo Express	86	85¾	200
Consolidation Coal	42⅛	42⅛	100
Chicago, Bur., & Q.	106	106	300
Total			291,174

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	118¾	119	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118½	118¾
6s, '81, r	118¾	119	5-20s, '67, r	118⅞	119⅛
6s, '81, c	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, c	119½	119⅝
5-20s, '62, r	116⅝	117	5-20s, '68, r	119	119½
5-20s, '62, c	116⅝	117	5-20s, '68, c	119½	120
5-20s, '64, r	117¼	117¾	10-40s, r	113¾	114⅛
5-20s, '64, c	117½	117⅞	10-40s, c	114	114¼
5-20s, '65, r	118⅝	119	5s, '81, r	114¾	114⅞
5-20s, '65, c	119¾	120	5s, '81, c	114¾	114⅞
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118⅜	118⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $169,000 for interest, and $71,000 for bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange covered:

Gold cleared	$32,096,000
Gold balances	1,354,698
Currency balances	1,562,140

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,987,706
Currency balances	3,620,125
Gold exchanges	6,264,311
Gold balances	1,034,261

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 5s, '86	37	N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	114
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	114
Ark.7s,Mem.& L. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	114
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	10	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	114
Ark.7s,M.,O.&R.Riv.	10	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76	110
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.6s,N.C.R., J.&J.	52
Georgia 6s	85	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	52
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94	N.C.5s,N.C.R., Coup. off, Jan. & July.	37
Georgia 7s, Indorsed.	89	N.C.6s,N.C.R., Coup. off, April & Oct.	37
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	82	N. C. 6s, F. Act 1866.	19
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	101	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1.	3½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	101	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2.	3½
Illinois War Loan..	101	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3.	3½
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	100½
Louisiana 6s	30	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	29	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
La. 6s, new, Fl'g Dbt.	27	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	28	South Carolina 6s	31½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	28	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	27	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30
La. 8s, Lev. bs. of '75.	28	S. C. 6s, F. Act 1866.	30
Michigan 6s, '78—'79.	103	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89,J.&J.	30
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O.	30
Michigan 7s, '90	106	S. C. 7s, 1888	30
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100¼	Tennessee 6s, old	65
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C..	47½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	97	Tenn. 6s, new bds	66
Fund'g Bs., due '94-5.	94	Tenn. 6s, new, ex C..	47⅜
Long Bonds, due '81 to '91 inclusive	97	Tenn. 6. n., n. series.	47
Asy. or Univ., due '92.	95⅝	Texas 10s, 1876	92⅛
Han.& St.Jo., due '75.	100	Virginia 6s, old	32
Han.& St.Jo., due '76.	99½	Va. 6s, new bds. '66..	32
Han.& St.Jo., due '86.	95	Va. 6s, new bds. '67..	32
Han.& St.Jo., due '87.	95½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	58
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..	107	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	52¾
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.	107	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser..	34
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	10
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Hanover	98
American Exchange.	117¼	Irving	127
Butchers' & Drovers'.	132	Manhattan	147
Chatham	137	Marine	130
Chemical	1600	Market	120½
City	300	Mechanics'	140¼
Citizens'	125	Merchants'	119½
Commerce	119	Merchants' Exch'ge.	101
Continental	91	Nassau	108½
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	127½
First National	200	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.	95
Fourth National	97	North America	98
Fulton	160	Park	140
Gallatin National	128	People's	140
German-American	86½	State of New-York	113
Gold Exchange	113	Union	136
Grocers'	99		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 2.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104¾	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad	132½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	....
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by

KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

☞ A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN STOCKS ARE the DIAMONDS sold by HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Flour in good demand for lower grades. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06, cash; $1 08¼@$1 08½, April; $1 10¼, May; No. 3 do., $1 02½@$1 03, closing at inside figure for cash. Corn unchanged, but easier. Oats unsettled; No. 2, 56½c.@56¾c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky—No price established; offered at $1, with no buyers. Pork firmer at $18 62½@$18 75. Dry-salted Meats firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon active; Sides higher; sales of Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@11⅛c. Lard declining; sales at $13@$15 20. Live Hogs firm; sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$6; Bacon, $6 50@$6 75; Choice, $7@$7 25; Extra, $7 50. Cattle firm and active; sales of fair to good native Butchers' at $5 12½@$5 75; common Natives, $3 37½@$4; fair to good Texans, $3 25@$4 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour active and in improved demand; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 37; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 2 Red Western, $1 17; Red Pennsylvania, $1 18@$1 20; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern quiet; Western active and strong; White Southern, 80c.; Yellow do., 78c.@79c.; Western Mixed, 80c. Oats dull; Southern, 68c.@72c.; White Western, 66c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions steady with an active trade. Pork, $19@$19 50. Bulk-meats firmer and active; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon firm and active; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm and fairly active; good to fine Western Tub and Roll, 22c.@28c. Petroleum firm; nominally 7½c.@7⅝c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 10@$1 11.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; lower; No. 2 Spring, 85¼c., spot or March; 87¾c., April; 91¾c., May; No. 3 do., 82¼c.@82½c.; Rejected, 78c.@78¼c. Corn quiet; weak; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@64¼c., spot or March; 65⅛c. bid, April. Oats dull; declining; No. 2, 53½c., spot or March; 53⅝c., April; 56⅝c., May. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley quiet; weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 11@$1 12, spot; $1 05, April. Dressed Hogs quiet; weak; Light, $7 65@$7 70; Heavy, $8 10@$8 12½. Pork dull and declining at $18 10, spot or March; $18 38½, April; $18 70, May. Lard quiet and weak at $13 22½, spot or March; $13 42½, April; $13 62½, May. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky sold early at $1 05; closed nominally $1 01. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Wool quiet but firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 56c.@57½c.; coarse, 50c.@52½c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 49c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 65c.@67½c.; do., unwashed, 45c.@50c.; Canada, combing, 65c.@67c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium do., 40c.@43c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merinos, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; do., coarse, 21c.@25c.; California not quoted. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do., Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16⅝c.@17c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 34c.@35c.; Western, 33c.@34c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Receipts, all through freight: Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 400 bbls. at $4 75@$5 75 for Spring Bakers'; $5@6 for Amber; $6@$6 75 for White; $5@$5 25 for Rye. Wheat, dull; sale of 1 car White Michigan at $1 25; 300 bushels No. 1 Hard Minnesota at $1 16; 700 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1. Corn in fair demand; new, scarce; sale of 11 cars new at 77c. on the track. Oats, dull; sale of 1 car Canada at 63c. on the track. Rye, neglected. Barley, in good demand; sale of 25,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 500 bushels choice do. at $1 40. Malt, quiet; sale of 6,000 bushels from Canada Barley at $1 65, long time. Seeds, quiet; small sales of Timothy at $2 75@$3 10. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8@9. Mess Pork, quiet at $19 25. Lard quiet at 14c. Highwines nominal at $1 08.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat nominal; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn firmer at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 12. Barley unchanged. Butter very dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½c. Pork quiet and steady at $19. Lard steady; steam-rendered, $13 30; kettle, $14. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. at interior points, 9¾c. here; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., as to age. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky nominal; $1 bid, $1 07 asked. Hogs—Lower grades dull; better qualities scarce and firm; sales of common at $6 50@$6 80; fair to medium, $6 90@$7 15; good to choice, $7 30@$7 60.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour quiet; steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c.; No. 2, 86¾c.; April, 87¾c.; May, 91¾c. Oats in good demand; a shade firmer; No. 2, in store, 52½c.; May, 55¾c. Corn firm; scarce; Mixed, 63c.; new, 62½c.; May, 69c. Rye scarce; higher; No. 1, in store, $1 02. Barley dull; unchanged; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 11, cash and March; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork held firmly at $18 25, cash, $18 50 April; Prime Mess nominally $16 25@$16 50; Extra Prime Pork, $13 25@$13 50. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6⅞c.; Middles, 9½c.@10¼c. Prime Lard in demand; Steam, 13¼c.@13½c.; Kettle held at 14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 07¾@$1 08; extra White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 07¾; March, $1 07½; April, $1 10½; May, $1 13¼; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 07½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 06½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 08. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 58c.; Michigan, 58½c. Cloverseed, $6; Mammoth, $6 40. Dressed Hogs, $7 85@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

BOSTON, March 2.—Flour in fair demand, firm; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Common Extra, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 25; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$9; Southern firm at $5@$8. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 87c.@90c. Oats in demand; Mixed and White, 70c.@74c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $31@$34. Receipts—Flour, 2,230 bbls.; Corn, 15,606 bushels; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; offered $1 28 for prime Canadian, without sales. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats firmer at 63c.@64c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork, $20. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c. Lard—Steam Rendered, 14c.; Tierce, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 07. Bagging quiet, but firm at 12½c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Corn scarce; dealers selling at $1 10@$1 12. Oats easier at 71c. Bran lower at $1 60. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 53@$5 53½; Gold, 114⅝.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Wheat dull. Rye steady; sales in a small way at 85c. for State, in store. Corn quiet at 83c.@84c. for Western Mixed, and 83c.@85c. for Round Yellow. Barley quiet and unchanged in value. Oats quiet, but firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin nominally $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; and $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Ritchie, &c., vs. Hardy.	220—Livermore vs. Gould, &c.
32—Smith vs. Bodine, &c.	228—Smith vs. Foster.
42—Feldman vs. Lindon.	229—Bernheimer, &c., vs. Brown.
43—Holyoke vs. Murray.	234—Kierstedt, &c., vs. Orange & A. R. R. Co.
44—Murray vs. Holyoke.	248—Winter vs. White, &c.
58—Feldman vs. Lindon.	253—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Cook County National Bank.
85—Holmes vs. Lissberger	259—Young vs. Gardner.
92—Reford vs. Waters.	260—Sweet, Receiver, vs. Schade, &c.
97—St. John vs. Cady, &c.	264—De Wolf vs. Owen.
98—Same vs. Same.	265—Beirce vs. Montgomery.
99—Willis vs. Cady, (clerk.)	270—Waters, &c., vs. Crawford, &c.
100—Dwight vs. Cady, &c.	271—Ferry vs. Looney.
145—Matter of Wootton.	
154—Donovan vs. Green, Controller.	
156—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.	
157—Henretty vs. Riley.	
175—Schnabel vs. Netter, &c.	
177—Purdy, &c., vs. Shlesinger, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al.	156—Miller vs. Burchell, et al.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.	218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. et al.	219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
206—De Wolf vs. Owen.	220—Moore et al. vs. Seasbury et al.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.	224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al.	226—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.	227—Von Ellert vs. Von Schoenig.
166—Sharkey vs. Tourilhon	228—Cuff vs. Dorland.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.	229—Douglass vs. Greene.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.	230—Harrison et al. vs. Harrison.
167—Livingston vs. White.	231—Brady vs. Van Loan et al.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.	72—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
21—Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.	75—Walker et al., Executors, vs. Shoemaker.
26—Vail et al., Executors, vs. Lane.	76—People ex rel. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
27—Selberg, Executrix, vs. Pinner.	78—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
31—Matter, &c., of New-York Bridge Co.	80—Wood vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
32—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.	81—Alker, Administrator, vs. Salomon et al.
33—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.	85—Crommelin vs. Sanford et al., Executors, &c.
35—Phelan vs. Collender.	86——— vs. ———.
37—Campbell, Administratrix, &c., vs. Hoge, impleaded.	88—Baldwin, Administrator, vs. Smith.
69—McLellan et al., Executors, &c., vs. Reddington et al.	90—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1300—Hine et al. vs. Frank et al.
272—Lewis et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.	1302—Rouss vs. Aronson.
1260—Hadden et al. vs. Coleman.	1304—Allen vs. Savage.
468—Reed et al. vs. Schmale.	1308—Patrick vs. Lemisk.
1132—Davenport et al. vs. Ledoux et al.	1310—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.
1134—Fagan vs. Riffer.	1312½—Brock vs. Dobbs.
1136—Davenport et al. vs. DeWitt et al.	1314—Norwalk S. F. S. Co. vs. Lawson B. & S. Co.
1226—Cohen vs. Greis.	1316—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.
1286—Wittgenstein, an infant, &c., vs. Wittgenstein.	1318—Meyers et al. vs. Yearing.
1292—Koehler vs. Murtagh.	1322—Barretto vs. Cunningham.
1294—Metzgar vs. Emanuel.	1328—Same vs. Same.
1296—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.	1330—Bridgeman vs. Augus.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
785—Noonan, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1724—Brett et al. vs. Mackie et al.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	985—Pike vs. Olmstead.
2329—Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Farge, President, &c.
929—Agate vs. Binns.	1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts, impl'd, &c.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.	1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.	1037—Moviell vs. Mowery, impl'd, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	1039—Bennett et al. vs. H. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
775—Drummer vs. King.	1043—Heath et al. vs. Alden.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.	1045—Bogart vs. Alden.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh, et al.	1051—Hart vs. Hotchkiss.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1225—Davis, Adm'r, &c. vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	658—Furlong vs. Allen.
925—Bird vs. Austin et al.	895—Stewart vs. Orvis.
901—Haucks vs. Stevenson, Jr.	813—Brodie vs. O'Brian, Sheriff.
933—Landon vs. Bamburger.	817—Reimonn vs. Levy.
909—Clow vs. Faris.	739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
1619—Robertson, Adm'r, &c., vs. Le Fevre.	923—Jones, Treasurer, vs. Hudson et al.
883—Keegan vs. Flushing and N. S. R. R. Co.	931—Stebbins vs. French.
	921—Keck et al. vs. Knobloch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.	814—Atkinson vs. Johnson.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	886—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Phepps et al.
968—*Tribune* Association vs. Smith.	892—Canfield et al. vs. Bal. & Ohio R. R. Co.
650—Clarkson vs. Brevort.	656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.	898—Stapenhorst et al. vs. Amer. Manuf. Co.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.	918—Eagleton Manuf. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.
582—Urbach vs. Dougharlay.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, J.J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Johnson vs. William, Executor.	20—Jones vs. Norwood.
14—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.	21—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
16—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors.	22—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Sullivan vs. Roberts.	23—Blout vs. Rinalda.
18—Harrison vs. Sniker.	24—Wilson vs. King.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1386—Sisters vs. Mechanics' & Tradesmen's Savings Institution.	1348—Hernstein vs. Niven.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Connor.	728—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
494—Wilson vs. Olmstead.	1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead.
400—Bank of North America vs. Hubbard.	281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
967—Perry, Administrator, vs. Massachusetts M. L. Ins. Co.	2021—Shimmel vs. Erie Railway Company.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.	1410—Ayres et al. vs. Korn et al.
	1411—Hall vs. Gardner.
	1412—Branolt vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
	1413—Stamford vs. Crook

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
132—Platz v. Klein.	136—Wood vs. Salter.
6—Davis et al. vs. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.	150—Heath vs. Hubbell.
150—Heath vs. Hubbell.	138—Burke vs. Hunsdale.
181——— vs. ———.	139—Lucker et al. vs. Perry.
29—Kramer vs. Zwickert.	140—Mitchell, V., & Co., vs. Waite.
125—Cantrell vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	141—Bartholet vs. Eggert.
126—Same vs. Same.	142—Knowlton vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
127—Same vs. Same.	144—Dalton vs. Lyons.
131—Leddy et al. vs. Hain.	145—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.
133—Simpson vs. Brennan et al.	
134—Killain vs. Golding.	

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3163—Nickley vs. Hazlett et al.	1664—Tullis vs. The Watson Ryder Double-acting Pat. Grate-bar Co.
961—Schultz vs. De Mackiewicz.	1665—Monroe et al. vs. Stoner.
1299—McNiff vs. Cronin.	1669—Weber vs. Scherney.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	1672—Kelly vs. Blankman.
1026—Richard vs. Boller.	1673—Clark et al. vs. Wheeler et al., impleaded, &c.
2998—Sterling vs. Trenor.	1675—Wilson vs. Snyder, Jr., impl'd, &c.
148—Koechler vs. Kavanagh et al.	
1662—Lape vs. Wing.	
1663—Colburn vs. Sidenburg.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1600—Collins vs. Murphy.	1464—Lenn vs. Harrison et al.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.	675—Allegrette et al. vs. Barmore.
1608—Le Claire vs. Dawson	1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.
1586—Mulchmick vs. Magelle.	1623—Same vs. Same.
1636—McSwegan vs. Martin et al.	1639—Oakley et al. vs. Anderson.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.	1647—Washburn & M. Mfg. Co. vs. Amos.
971—Lybs vs. Joseph.	
1320—Bement et al. vs. Abern.	
877—Adams vs. Harrison.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
648—Macgregor vs. Dolan.	3121—Cothren vs. Wice.
2514—Hyams vs. McManus.	3191—Marston vs. Morris.
2638—Pierce vs. Hernstein et al.	2937—Schubach vs. Weinstein.
2862—Allen vs. Abestro Felting Co.	2835—Stinson vs. Davenport et al.
3002—Keiser vs. Fox.	2964—Grassmuck et al. vs. Lockport.
3024—Callan et al. vs. Avent.	1410—Cromien vs. Blossom et al.
3048—Parmele vs. U. S. Gas Co. et al.	1433—Demarest vs. Schenck.
3049—Waldron vs. Moses et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Charles Thompson, rape.	William McMann, felonious assault and battery.
John Morrissey, Dennis Morrissey, John Burns, James Faulkner, felonious assault and battery.	Michael Doyle, William Keating, receiving stolen goods.
Clement Herdt, Gustav Dertinger, felonious assault and battery.	Heloise Angelo, Dumas Reintzes, grand larceny.
William Martin, burglary.	Herman Richardt, grand larceny.
Thomas M'Guire, Thomas Broderick, burglary.	Thomas Hamilton, grand larceny.
Henry F. Helms, forgery.	Henry Daniels, petit larceny.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE FIRST EVIDENCE TAKEN FOR THE DEFENSE.

MR. E. J. OVINGTON TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS—SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION—MR. R. E. HOLMES GIVES THE SUBSTANCE OF THE WINSTED SCANDAL—MR. FULLERTON ADVISES HIM TO "GO WEST"—MRS. OVINGTON CALLED.

Although Mr. Beecher did not take the stand yesterday the interest created by the expectation of that event was not lessened by the result, owing to the brilliancy of the cross-examination by Judge Fullerton of the witnesses brought forward by the defense. The courtroom was crowded to repletion. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came in early, attended by their sons. Frank Moulton sat among the ordinary spectators, apart from counsel in the case. Mrs. Tilton was still absent, but her friends, Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman, were present. Judge Larned, of Albany, and Rev. Henry Varley, the English pulpit orator, occupied seats on the bench.

The first witness called was Mr. Edward J. Ovington. Mr. Ovington is about forty-five years old. His red hair, mustache, and full beard are slightly tinged with gray. At his residence Mrs. Tilton has lived since leaving her husband's house in Livingston street. He is engaged largely in the importation of crockery, bronzes, and fancy goods in Fulton street, Brooklyn. His manner was constrained and embarrassed. After stating that he had known Tilton for about twelve years, he said that after the publication of the Bacon letter he saw Tilton, and told him it was a serious thing to bring such charges against Mr. Beecher, and that Tilton answered harshly, and said he would slay Beecher; that Tilton on another occasion said at the house of the witness that Elizabeth was a trump; that she had made a fine appearance before the committee, whereon Mrs. Ovington said she was glad to have received a pleasant letter from Mrs. Tilton, as she had before received another letter of a different character. Tilton was very anxious, and asked what was in the first letter; Mrs. Ovington told him. The witness was handed two letters, and asked to say what his wife told Tilton. This was objected to, and finally the question and letters were ruled out. Mr. Ovington then stated that Gen. Tracy had no interview in his house with Mrs. Tilton except in presence of Mrs. Ovington, the witness, or the church committee. On the evening Mrs. Tilton went before the committee, Gen. Tracy only saw her for a few moments. Mr. Fullerton then rose to cross-examine. His style was superb. His voice was bland and conciliatory, and he gradually led his man from one absurd position to another and a more absurd one, until it seemed as if the witness would swear black was white on the slightest provocation. Mr. Ovington could not recollect the day in July when Mrs. Tilton came to his house; it was about 7:30 o'clock A. M. Since that time she had remained at his house. She had visited Washington, Conn., with Mrs. Ovington; they stopped at a school called the Gunnery, kept by Mr. Gunn. She also went to Montclair, N. J., with Mr. Tubbs. Mr. Fullerton opened his eyes and said wearily, "Who is Mr. Tubbs?" Mr. Ovington answered he was an old friend of the family. The call of Mr. Tracy was then taken up by Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Ovington swore positively that he knew of his own knowledge the time when Gen. Tracy came to the house—although he did not see him enter—by hearing the door-bell ring. Mr. Fullerton asked if he could distinguish between Gen. Tracy's ringing the door-bell and any one else doing the same. Mr. Ovington said he could not, and after a number of similar questions and equally ludicrous answers, Mr. Ovington admitted he did not know anything about it. He presented an appearance similar to that of Mr. Augustus Winkle, in the *Pickwick Papers*, when cross-examined by counsel, and when Mr. Fullerton, with all imaginable gravity, said, "And you cannot say of your own knowledge that Gen. Tracy was at your house at all," hearty laughter ran round the court as Mr. Ovington protested that he could. Mr. Beach, the senior counsel for the plaintiff, leaned back in his chair and enjoyed the affair immensely. Mr. Fullerton then questioned Mr. Ovington as to the persons calling on Mrs. Tilton. He answered that Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman had called on her about fifteen times each, Mr. Hill several times, and Messrs. Evarts and Porter once. Mr. Beecher had called once, after the committee meeting. Two of Mrs. Tilton's children were at the Gunnery. Ralph was at his house, and he did not know where Florence was. Mr. Fullerton then asked him if he did not know Florence was with her father. Ovington answered he had heard so. He was then asked if Florence had not called at his house while Mrs. Tilton was absent in the country, and he had refused to tell her where her mother was, for which he afterward apologized. Mr. Ovington said he did not. He then said he recollected Florence sending him a message, asking where her mother was, and his writing an answer advising her not to go to her mother at that time. Mr. Fullerton then took up the subject of the first interview with Tilton, and drew out of the witness the significant statement that Tilton said the Plymouth Church people had placed him in the light of a knave and a dog, and that if they did not stop throwing mud at him he would publish the whole of Beecher's letter to him through Moulton, part of which he had inserted in the Bacon letter, and by so doing would slay Beecher. Mr. Fullerton smilingly bowed to the court, and said, "*That* gives me an appetite." The court laughingly assented, and took a recess for an hour.

After recess, Mr. Ovington admitted that when Tilton said his wife had lied before the committee, he understood Tilton to mean she had lied in saying Beecher was innocent. Mr. Ovington was then asked if he knew of Theresa Burke or her whereabouts, and answered that he did not. He did not know of her having passed under the name of Hodges, or of his having seen her at the Pierrepont House. He was then asked regarding the support of Mrs. Tilton and her children, and said he had not received any money for that purpose, but he had received $875 in three checks from Mr. Augustus Storrs for the fitting-out of the children. He then admitted that Tilton had paid for the children's schooling, and said he had given the money to Mrs. Tilton, as she had asked for it. There was a small balance remaining. He could not mention any bills he had paid out of the amount, but promised to bring an account into court to-day. He was then asked whether any person had talked with him regarding the future support of Mrs. Tilton, and he named Assistant Pastor Halliday. He was asked what Mr. Halliday said, and Mr. Shearman objected. Mr. Fullerton laughingly said, "I did not think any objection would be made to what Brother Halliday said," and released Mr. Ovington from further torture. A roar of laughter followed the sally of the counsel, and Mr. Ovington left the stand.

Mr. Rufus E. Holmes, bank President, of Winsted, Conn., and principal officer of the Young Men's Christian Association of that town, deposed to Tilton having lectured there in December, 1869, and to his having met the plaintiff at the depot. Tilton was accompanied by a full grown lady, twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old. On going to the hotel in the morning he rapped at Tilton's door twice, and was turning away when the door was partly opened by the lady who came with Tilton. He said he had called for Mr. Tilton to show him the church. She said Tilton was lying down resting himself. He was about going away when Tilton said, from the inside, "Wait a moment, and I will go with you." The lady then threw open the door. Tilton was lying on the bed, with his coat, vest, and gaiters off. He said the lady had been reading him to sleep by reciting *Paradise Lost.* He was then asked whether the affair had created great scandal in Winsted. This was objected to and ruled out. Mr. Fullerton then dissected Mr. Holmes. He made him admit that he called on Mr. Tilton by appointment; that he did not try the door of the room to see if it was locked; that there was no concealment; and that after the lecture he introduced his wife, sister, and other members of his family to Tilton. Mr. Shearman, for the defense, informed the court that they had called Mr. Holmes out of the regular order of their witnesses, as he was going West. Mr. Fullerton said: "Quite right, very proper—go West, young man, go West." In the general laughter which followed, Mr. Holmes did go West. Mrs. G. J. Ovington, wife of Mr. Ovington, was next called. She is in poor health. She described Mrs. Tilton as a loving mother and true wife. She then alluded to her returning from Havana just after the publication of the Bacon letter, and calling on Mrs. Tilton. She was asked what change she had observed then in Mrs. Tilton's appearance. This was objected to, and she was asked to state what Mrs. Tilton's health apparently was. She answered, very feeble. At this point an adjournment was had until 11 o'clock to-day, when Mrs. Ovington's examination will be resumed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, the Court said:

Mr. Shearman, will you proceed this morning—are you ready?

Mr. Shearman—The first witness will be called a little out of order, Sir.

Edward J. Ovington was called and examined by Mr. Hill, and testified as follows:

Q.—Are you acquainted with the parties to this action? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—Mr. Beecher about twenty-five years,

Q.—And Mr. Tilton? A.—Twelve years.

Q.—Have you been a neighbor of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were you living near him, and please state where his residence was with relation to yours? A.—His residence was a block above mine.

Q.—What was your number? A.—No. 125.

Q.—Livingston street? A.—Livingston street—or No. 95, at that time, the old number.

Q.—And his? A.—His number was No. 174; I don't remember the old number.

Q.—But it was then a block above you, you say? A.—A block above me, yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state how intimate your acquaintance was with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Well, we were on calling acquaintance.

Q.—Frequent or otherwise? A.—Well, rather frequent for a time; for the most part rather infrequent.

Q.—Any especial friendship between Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had that continued, and when did it begin? A.—Well, it began in the year 1868, I think, and continued from that time.

Q.—Continued from that time on; are you certain of dates, Sir? A.—1867 or 1868, I think it was.

Q.—I will call your attention to the publication of the Bacon letter. Now, in June last, do you recollect having an interview with Mr. Tilton soon after the publication of that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When, with reference to its publication? A.—Three or four days afterward.

Q.—Well, where? A.—At his house; I called upon him.

Q.—Please state the circumstances, and what was said between you; the circumstances of the call? A.—I called on his invitation; he mentioned to my wife that he would like to see me, and I called upon him.

Q.—Well, go on and state what occurred? A.—I told him I was sorry to find him in this trouble; I told him it was a very serious matter to bring this charge against Mr. Beecher, and would do a very great injury to the cause of religion; Mr. Tilton said that it was not his own bringing on; that if Mr. Beecher would do his duty, and do justice to him, he was willing to do no more—to stop just there.

Q.—Well, what else was said? A.—Then I had considerable to say about his wife's appearance, and I remarked that she was looking in a very bad condition of health, and he answered: "Oh, I think she is looking about as usual." It was some indefinite remark; I don't remember.

Q.—Well, Sir, what was his manner upon that occasion? A.—Well, he was very hard on Mr. Beecher; said that he was not going to be called a fool and a knave, while Mr. Beecher knew he was the magnanimous man.

Q.—He, Tilton? A.—He, Tilton.

WHAT TILTON PROPOSED TO DO.

Q.—Did he make any statement of what he proposed to do, and if so, state it? A.—He said it was now his time for action, and he proposed to fight it out from that time, and various expressions of that kind.

Q.—Of what kind? A.—Figures of battle-axes and swords, and the sword—he would not sheathe his sword until Mr. Beecher was cut down, and so forth.

Q.—Now, I would like you to state the day of the week when this occurred, if you can? A.—It must be Tuesday; it was Tuesday.

Q.—On a Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen him before that, after the Bacon letter was published? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him a few moments on the previous Sunday.

Q.—At his house, or where? A.—At his house, or in front of his house; I called at his house in a carriage; I was driving out, and he came out and spoke to me a few words.

Q.—That was the latter part of June or the early part of July; when did you next see him to have an interview with him?

Mr. Fullerton—He has not stated that, I think.

Mr. Hill—What is that?

Mr. Fullerton—He has not stated that, I think. He did not say it was the latter part of June or the early part of July.

Mr. Hill—He said it was two or three days after the publication of the Bacon letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't so understand; establish that fact.

Q.—When did you next see him, Mr. Ovington? A.—The next interview was at my house, I think.

Q.—Can you recollect the time? A.—It was about a week after that; I don't recollect the day.

Q.—Can you recollect the day of the week? A.—Friday, I think.

Q.—What day was it? A.—Friday, it seems to me; but I cannot recall the day.

Q.—Friday, it occurs to you, but you can't recall the day. Where was this conversation to which you referred held? A.—In my house, or in the piazza in front of my house.

Q.—Who was present at that interview? A.—My wife, Mr. Tilton, and myself.

THE CONVERSATION WHICH OCCURRED.

Q.—Please begin and give us the conversation which occurred between yourself and your wife and Mr. Tilton, as nearly as you can? A.—Well, Mr. Tilton opened the conversation, saying, "Elizabeth made a fine impression before the committee. Elizabeth is a trump, is not she? But it was all fiction. I could go before the committee and weave fiction—speak well of Mr. Beecher and Elizabeth—but she only done what a true wife would do."

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—My wife remarked that she did not look and talk as though she was telling an untruth, and she did not believe that she did. Mr. Tilton replied, "Oh, Libby would tell any number of lies for me." Then my wife said something about Mrs. Tilton's appearance, that she was looking in a very bad condition of health, and remarked that I had, when I came home from my interview, said that she looked death-struck. Mr. Tilton said, "Oh, not as bad as that." My wife then said that she was pleased to get a very pleasant letter from Mrs. Tilton the day previous, I think it was, and contrasted it with a letter that she had previously received, when she said that letter was the opposite in character—a distressful letter—and Mr. Tilton was inquisitive to know the contents of the letter.

Q.—You say he was "inquisitive." Did he ask? A.—Well, he said, "How is that? Elizabeth has been writing to you?" My wife said yes. "What did she say?" My wife told him.

Q.—What did your wife say; can you recall? A.—Of the letter?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, she repeated—

Q.—Did she have the letter present? A.—No, Sir. But I had heard it read, and she repeated it.

Q.—Repeated the contents? A.—Repeated the contents of the letter; yes.

Q.—To Mr. Tilton? A.—To Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Which letter; the first or the second? A.—Well, both.

Q.—Both of them? A.—Yes, virtually.

WHAT MRS. OVINGTON SAID TO MR. TILTON.

Q.—Now, can you recall what she said—in stating the contents of the letter, I mean? A.—O, I could not recall, no, sir.

Q.—Can you give the substance of it? A.—No, except the first was a sad letter, and the second one was a cheerful one.

Q.—That is your memory? A.—I could not give the substance of it.

Q.—Can you state the contents of the communication if you were to look at the letters? A.—Yes, sir.

The Court—Can he state what was said on that occasion in respect to the contents?

Mr. Hill—I have asked him, and he says he cannot state.

The Court—That is still the question.

Mr. Hill—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—The question now is, can he state the contents if he saw them?

The Court—Of course he can read a letter. We want what was said on that occasion.

Mr. Hill here handed two letters to the witness.

The Court—See if those papers refresh your recollection. See if you can repeat what was said on that occasion.

Mr. Hill—Now, Sir, can you give what your wife said to Mr. Tilton in giving the contents of the first letter?

Mr. Beach—Please close the letter.

The Witness—That is his first letter.

Mr. Fullerton—That you are to find out.

Mr. Hill—Look if you can recall—

Mr. Beach—That is the second letter.

The Witness—Yes; that is what was said.

Mr. Hill—Go on and state what was said.

Mr. Beach—I move that that [the witness' last answer] be stricken out.

The Court—Yes, that is stricken out.

Mr. Hill—After having examined those papers closely, then the question is whether you can recall and state the substance of what she said to Mr. Tilton at that time in respect to the letters.

Mr. Beach—I submit that the ruling is, if your Honor please, that after refreshing his recollection by the memorandum, the witness must be able to state from his recollection, independent of the memorandum.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—What the conversation was?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Hill—Well, I desire simply to obtain the rest of this, his recollection in respect to that subject—if he can state the contents of the letter without the letter, I suppose that it is proper he should do it, and if he cannot, I suppose he can refer to the letter, or that the letter and statement may come in together, if he cannot recollect the contents of the letter.

Mr. Beach—We dispute that.

The Court—That is another proposition; there is no occasion for any argument. The simple direction to this witness is this—to examine those papers and see if they refresh his recollection, then to close the papers, and then state from his recollection, as thus refreshed, so far as he can, what was said to Mr. Tilton on that occasion as to the contents of the letters.

The Witness—I cannot commit these to memory and then repeat them.

Mr. Hill—Can you give the substance of what your wife said in giving the contents of the first letter?

Mr. Beach—I contend that the witness cannot testify with his eye on the letter.

The Court—Oh, no; close the letter and then state it.

Mr. Hill—His Honor has suggested that you close the letter after having examined it; after having examined it a sufficient time to refresh your recollection. Now, if you can, state the contents of the first letter.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Hill—Or state what your wife said in regard to the contents of the first letter. A.—I cannot recall it.

Q.—You cannot recall it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Then I offer the letter, together with his statement, in evidence.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Oh, please, don't be reading those letters quite so constantly.

The Court—I do not see at present how the letter can be received.

Mr. Hill—Very well; I will ask one other question. Mr. Ovington, did your wife state to Mr. Tilton the contents of that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir. In the first place, it is leading, and, in the second place, he don't know whether she did or not.

The Court—He cannot recall it, and, therefore, he cannot state it.

Mr. Hill—I am asking, with the letter before him, if his wife stated the contents of this letter to Mr. Tilton? A.—She did.

The Court—You can ask him what his wife said. (To the witness)—What did your wife say in regard to the contents of this letter; did she say anything, and, if so, what? A.—She repeated the contents of them; I had just heard them read and I knew that she was saying the contents of them.

Q.—And you cannot recall what she then said? A.—I cannot recall what she had read.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, and move to strike it out.

Mr. Hill—I submit that it is proper.

The Court—The statement that she had read them correctly is stricken out—

Mr. Hill—I did not understand.

The Court—The statement that he had heard the letters read, and that his wife on that occasion repeated them correctly, is stricken out, as it is not called for by your question.

Mr. Hill—I asked if the wife stated the contents of those letters.

Mr. Beach—That was objected to and ruled out.

Mr. Hill—I do not understand that it is ruled out.

Mr. Beach—Then you asked the witness what she did state, and he made this irresponsive and improper answer.

Mr. Hill—I understand your Honor's ruling that the striking—I now put the question.

Mr. Beach—It shall be responsive—

Mr. Hill—I ask if his wife did state the contents of these letters, as he had previously heard them read?

Judge Neilson—That involves a comparison between what he heard read before and what was stated then; your inquiry should be as to what was stated then.

Mr. Hill—Well, Sir, I desire to prove by the witness that she stated the contents of the letter; he says he can't recall the contents of the letter now, but he knows she stated it.

Judge Neilson—He cannot remember what was stated as to the contents; that seems to embrace the examination. If the witness cannot remember, you should pass to something else.

Mr. Hill—Well, Sir, I desire to offer the letter in evidence in connection with his testimony.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—It cannot be received, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Will you mark it for identification?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

The letter marked D 111.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Can you recollect what she stated in regard to the contents of the second letter? A.—Well, she stated something about her being as happy as a bird that day.

Mr. Hill (to the Court)—Inasmuch as this letter is now marked I will accept your Honor's ruling.

Q.—What else? A.—I can't recall the phraseology; simply that she was happy, and everything was going on smoothly; the letter closed by "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" I remember that.

WHAT TILTON SAID ABOUT BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Hill—Yes. Now, Mr. Ovington, go on with the conversation that occurred there after the statement about the letters. A.—He said Mr. Beecher never loved any other woman as he loves Elizabeth; Mrs. Beecher he never loved; Mrs. Beecher made his home a hell; and since he loves Elizabeth so, why doesn't he treat her like a man; why don't he come forward and help her; he is a coward, a poltroon; I wouldn't treat a woman so who had given me all that a woman can give; why did he let her rent her only cool rooms in the house to boarders?

Q.—Anything else upon that—in that connection, I mean? A.—Oh, he continued to call Mr. Beecher a coward.

Q.—Well, Sir, what else did he say upon any other topic? A.—He then said, "Mrs. Tilton has only done the duty of a wife in coming forward and lying for me," and said, "If I had committed the Nathan murder, and Mrs. Tilton was a witness of it, do you suppose she would testify to the truth?" He said, "No, indeed." He appealed to my wife if she wouldn't do the same thing.

Q.—If she wouldn't do what? A.—If she wouldn't testify—if she would testify to the truth if her husband was charged with the Nathan murder, and she a witness of it. My wife replied that she would not to convict an innocent man; she would sacrifice her husband rather than that an innocent man should suffer.

Q.—Well, go on. Anything further? A.—I do not recall anything further.

Q.—Anything said about the conversation being confidential? A.—Yes. He said, "This conversation is confidential, but you can repeat it all to Elizabeth."

Q.—Speaking to your wife? A.—Speaking to my wife.

Q.—When did you see Mr. Tilton after that? A.—On the second day, I think it was.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. TRACY.

Q.—Mr. Ovington, let me call your attention—[Mr. Shearman here interrupted the question by a whispered remark]—or ask you if you saw Mrs. Tilton within a day or two prior to the conversation which you have now referred to upon the piazza—[Mr. Shearman again whispers in the ear of the querist]—a conversation when Gen. Tracy was present? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Well, please state what occurred there. Who was present at the conversation when Gen. Tracy was present, and Mrs. Tilton also was present? A.—Judge Morse and my wife and myself.

Q.—When was that with reference to this last conversation which you have now given? A.—The second day previous, I think.

Q.—That would be on Wednesday, as near as you can locate it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. [Another earnest and whispered colloquy here took place with Mr. Shearman.]—Do you recollect the day, Mr. Ovington, when Mrs. Tilton appeared before the Committee of Plymouth Church? A.—On the 6th of June—6th of July.

Q.—Well, where were you that day? A.—That evening I was present.

Q.—You were present when she was before the committee, do you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you during the evening of that day? A.—I was in the house.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Tracy that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, about what time? A.—In the evening, about 6:30, I should think.

Q.—Well, who did he see when he came to your house? A.—He saw my wife and myself.

Q.—And who else? A.—No one, I think, when he first came to the house.

Q.—Then he went away, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he call again? A.—He then returned, in a half-hour afterward, I suppose.

Q.—Very well; who was present then, and who did he see? A.—Only my wife and myself.

Q.—At your house, was this? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he introduced to Mrs. Tilton at any time there; and if so, by whom? A.—Not up to that time. Afterward he was introduced by Judge Morse.

Q.—And the interview between Mrs. Tilton and Gen. Tracy occurred in Judge Morse's presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you see the General again that day? A.—Well, he remained there through the evening, while Mrs. Tilton was giving her evidence before the committee.

Q.—The committee then came to your house, as I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, had Gen. Tracy any interview with Mrs. Tilton, or conversation with her, which was not in the presence of either you, or your wife, or the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—How can he speak to that when he was not present?

Mr. Hill—But he was present.

Mr. Beach—Well, then, he can say that; but the question calls on him to speak with reference to what occurred when he was absent; that is assumed by the question.

Q.—I will ask you, Mr. Ovington, were you present all the time that Gen. Tracy was in the house upon that occasion upon which all these interviews occurred? A.—Except one, Sir.

Q.—Well, where was that, and when was that? A.—Gen. Tracy went down stairs to where my wife and Mrs. Tilton were taking supper, to tell her that the committee had come.

Mr. Hill—Well, never mind what he said there—how long were they down there?

Mr. Beach—How long were who there?

Mr. Hill—Gen. Tracy, Mrs. Ovington, and Mrs. Tilton—together, I mean.

Witness—Just long enough to go and return.

Q.—A very few minutes? A.—A few minutes, I should say.

Q.—And then Gen. Tracy came up stairs and remained in your presence until he went away?

Mr. Fullerton.—One moment, one moment. Don't give him the story, please; ask him the question.

Witness.—Yes, Sir; the General came up and remained with the committee; that was all through the evening.

Q.—Mr. Ovington, please tell to his Honor and the jury your business. A.—A merchant in Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you been in business here? A.—Twenty-eight years, Sir—twenty-nine years.

Q.—Whereabouts do you carry it on, Sir? A.—On Fulton street, near Clinton street.

Q.—State the place. A.—No. 250 Fulton, near Clinton street.

Q.—Near Clinton street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just state the line of your business in a general way. A.—Importer of fancy goods, china, bronzes.

Q.—Are you about to go from the city now? A.—Yes.

Q.—When do you expect to go? A.—On Saturday.

Q.—Going where? A.—To Europe.

Mr. Hill.—That will do.

Mr. Beach.—Do you see any occasion to cross-examine, Mr. Fullerton?

MR. OVINGTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Ovington, where has Mrs. Tilton made her home for the last few months? A.—At my house.

Q.—When did she go there first to make it her home? A.—The early part of July.

Q.—Do you recollect the day? A.—I don't the day of the week; it must have been July 8.

Q.—1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of day did she come there? A.—Early in the morning.

Q.—How early? A.—I should think about 7:30.

Q.—And she has made it her home there ever since? A.—Yes, Sir, except that she has been out of town for a short time, visiting with my wife.

Q.—Where did she visit? A.—At Fairfield, Conn.

Q.—In whose family or what families did she visit? A.—I can't recollect the names; I am not acquainted with them; they were boarding-houses.

Q.—Does your wife know the families with whom she visits? A.—She did not until she visited there; no, Sir.

Q.—Did she go to visit strangers? A.—She went—she is in the habit of going out of town during the warm months.

Q.—Then she did not go visiting? A.—No, Sir; not visiting.

Q.—To spend the Summer? A.—A short time; yes. Sir.

Q.—Did you visit her while she was there? A.—I did not.

Q.—Can you not give us the name of the family or the house in which she remained during her absence? A.—I cannot recall the name.

Q.—How long was she absent during the Summer? A.—I should think about four or five weeks.

Q.—And where were you during these four or five weeks? A.—In the city.

Q.—You did not visit her during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she absent from Brooklyn at any other place since the time she went to live at your house up to the present time? A.—She spent a short time at Washington, Conn.

Q.—When was that? A.—It must have been in the early days of August.

Q.—With your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did they spend the time then? A.—With a Mr. Gunn.

Q.—Mr. Gunn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What place in Connecticut? A.—Washington.

Q.—What is his first name? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was it a boarding-house? A.—Yes, Sir; a school; a school, not a boarding-house.

Q.—Well, do you know the name of the school? A.—It is called the Gunnery.

Q.—The Gunnery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is the proprietor of it Mr. Gunn? A.—Mr. Gunn; yes, Sir.

Q.—A large school? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—A young ladies' school? A.—Young men's, probably, but I think there are some young ladies there.

Q.—Did you visit her while she was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did your wife and Mrs. Tilton remain there? A.—I should say a week; I don't remember.

Q.—Now, was your wife absent at any other time during the Summer at any other place except the two which you have named? A.—She stopped a few days at another place.

Q.—Where was that? A.—I can't recall it now.

Q.—Did you visit her at the Gunnery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you visit her at this other place that you do not recall? A.—A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you did not visit her at all during the Summer, when they were absent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, you have named three places where they visited during that period; now, is there any other place where they spent portions of their time? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Where did they spend the balance of the time intermediate to the day when she came to your house up to the present day? A.—At my house.

Q.—At your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In all your wife's absence during the Summer Mrs. Tilton went with her, as I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during the remaining of the period she was in your family? A.—Except occasional visits for a day or two to New-Jersey.

Q.—Now, where did she visit in New-Jersey?

Mr. Hill—If he knows—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't suppose he will tell if he don't know. You must not mistrust your own witness.

A.—Visited Montclair.

Q.—How long? A.—A day or two.

Q.—Did your wife go with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was she absent? A.—Not more than two days, I think.

Q.—Do you know how she went? A.—How she went?

Q.—Yes. How did she get to Montclair? A.—Walked to the ferry; crossed the ferry and took the cars, I presume.

Q.—Then she went by rail, I presume. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you put her on board the cars? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who did? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did your wife go with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did anyone go with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did? A.—It is, I presume, Mr. Tubbs, who went with her.

Q.—Who is Mr. Tubbs? He is an old resident here in Brooklyn.

Q.—Friend of your family? A.—Not until recently; no, Sir.

Q.—How recently? A.—Two or three months.

Q.—Where does Mr. Tubbs reside? A.—Montclair.

Q.—He came over after her, did he? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you correspond with Mr. Tubbs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether any one corresponded with him? A.—He was in the habit of calling at the house, but there was no correspondence.

Q.—He went away from your house in company with her, did he? A.—I presume so; I don't know that.

Q.—Do you know who returned with her? A.—Mr. Tubbs.

Q.—Mr. Tubbs returned with her—brought her to your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After two or three days' absence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has she been absent any other times than those you have named? A.—Yes; she went up to the country, if I remember right.

Q.—The second time? A.—The second time.

Q.—When was that? A.—I should think in January; I will not be sure.

Q.—Of the present year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who went with her there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did any one? A.—I think so; yes.

Q.—Don't you know who it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't your wife go with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any member of your family go with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you with her when she left the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—You cannot tell us who went with her? A.—I don't remember now; no, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Can he tell if any one went with her?

Q.—Can you tell if any one went with her? A.—O, yes; I know some one went with her.

Q.—How do you know that fact? A.—From the fact of her inquiring who could go with her.

Q.—Of whom did she make the inquiry? A.—Talked with us in regard to it.

Q.—Who do you mean by "us"? A.—My wife and myself.

Q.—She consulted you, then, as to who should go with her: did you suggest? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did your wife suggest in your presence? A.—She may have done so.

Q.—Don't you recollect that she did do so? A.—Yes; I do remember that she did, I think, but I don't know who.

Q.—Don't you remember, now, who she suggested? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was a matter of importance that some proper person should go with her, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember that some proper person was suggested? A.—I remember that Mrs. Morse was suggested; whether she went or not I don't know.

Q.—Who suggested Mrs. Morse? A.—I think, likely, Mrs. Tilton did.

Q.—That is Mrs. Tilton's mother, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, were there any other absences than those you now recall? A.—I think not; I don't recall any.

MR. TRACY'S VISITS TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Will you state, during the period that Mrs. Tilton has been at your house, whether she has had many or few persons to call upon her? A.—Well, rather few, I should say; at least, she has seen few—many have called.

Q.—Many have called, but few were chosen, I suppose. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have mentioned a call by Mr. Tracy. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that call made? A.—On the 6th of July.

Q.—Are you sure of the date? A.—I presume that was the day that she went before the committee; that was the first one—the first time that he saw her.

Q.—Well; that you know of? Yes; that I know of.

Q.—What time in the day was it that Mr. Tracy called first? A.—That he called first at our house?

Q.—Yes, that you know of. The question is on that date, whatever day it was, that he did call? A.—Toward evening, I should think; 6 o'clock or so.

Were you home when he called? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—Did you know at that time of the appointment of this committee of the Church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in ignorance of that fact? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—From whom did you learn that the committee was appointed? A.—From my wife.

Q.—When did you first learn it? A.—That same evening; perhaps at that very interview; I don't remember.

Q.—Who met Mr. Tracy at the door when he came; do you recollect? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Where did you first see Mr. Tracy; in the house after his arrival? A.—In the upper room.

Q.—What upper room? A.—Front room; over the parlor; I was detained home by sickness.

Q.—You were in the upper room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In bed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who brought Mr. Tracy up there? A.—I think he was shown up by the servant.

Q.—Do you know, of your own knowledge, how long Mr. Tracy had been in that house before he was ushered into your presence? A.—O, I know that he came—

Q.—Of your own knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw him come in the house, then? A.—I heard the bell ring.

Q.—Ah! Did the bell ring more than once that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you at the door when persons visiting the house were admitted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you distinguish, then, being upstairs in your sick room, between the advent of Mr. Tracy and any other person who might ring there? A.—No.

Q.—Then I put the question again: Do you know of your own knowledge when Mr. Tracy arrived at the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw him come in, did you? A.—No, Sir; I know he was not down stairs.

Q.—How long had you been up stairs before he was ushered into your room? A.—I think I had been there some time.

Q.—How long? A.—Two or three hours.

Q.—Could it have been possible for a person to get into your house without ringing the bell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Quite impossible? A.—Except with a night key.

Q.—Could not be let in by any person without ringing the bell? A.—Not very well; no, Sir.

Q.—It might have been? A.—Yes; might come in with a servant.

HOW HE KNEW WHEN MR. TRACY CAME, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT SEE HIM COME IN.

Q.—Will you explain to the jury, as an intelligent man, how you are enabled to say that you knew when Mr. Tracy came into your house when you acknowledge you did not see him come in, but were in that upper room of the house? A.—It is a very small house; when the bell rings you can hear just what is going on down in the hall, and I generally ascertain who rings the bell.

Q.—If you generally ascertain who rings the bell, did that enable you to tell who rung the bell that day? A.—Who entered the house? Yes.

Q.—You could tell, then, who entered the house that day, because you generally inquired who rung the bell; is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, do you know how long Gen. Tracy was in that house before he came to your room—of your own knowledge? A.—I know it only in that way.

Q.—That you heard the bell ring and supposed that somebody was admitted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that somebody, you conjectured, was Mr. Tracy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that all you know about it? [The witness here hesitated.] Is that all you know about it? A.—I don't understand the question.

Q.—Then you should not have answered it. I understand you to say that you conjectured that Gen. Tracy came into the house when you heard a certain bell ring, but you don't know it of your own knowledge? A.—Yes, I knew that it was he; I do know it of my own knowledge; I did know it.

Q.—I want to know how you knew it, when you were up stairs and did not see him enter? A.—If any one enters the house I hear their voice from my room; the house is a small one.

Q.—You don't hear their voice unless they speak? A.—They generally do speak.

Q.—Generally speak? A.—Always speak—ask the servant if Mr. Ovington is in; that I hear.

Q.—Did you hear that that day? A.—I presume I did.

Q.—Did you hear that that day? A.—I cannot recall it.

Q.—Then how can you state positively that you knew when Gen. Tracy came if you did not hear his voice? A.—Well, I have stated as near as I can.

Q.—I think you have, too. A.—Yes.

Q.—But I must ask you a little further about it. A.—I am sure he was not in the house a moment before he came up to the room.

Q.—That you know sure? A.—Absolutely sure.

Q.—You swear to it positively? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That he was not in the house a moment before he came up to your room? A.—It could not be possible.

Q.—Could not be possible—glad to get it—how? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know that it was not I that came to the house and rang the bell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Positively? A.—Yes. Sir

Q.—The door of your room—was it shut or open? A.—Open in the Summer, always.

Q.—Can you see from the room where you were sitting down stairs to the front door? A.—No, Sir, could not see to the front door.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Cannot see at all—did you get up that day to go to the head of the stairs to see who had entered? A.—No, Sir, I do not think I did.

Q. Did not? A.—No, Sir.

DID MR. TRACY GO RIGHT UP STAIRS?

Q.—Do you remember exactly how long it was after you heard the bell ring that Mr. Tracy came to your room? A.—About half a minute.

Q.—I ask you if you recollect positively how long it was? A.—I remember that he came right up—yes, Sir.

Q.—You have a distinct recollection of that, have you? A.—Well, no, I cannot say that I have a very distinct recollection.

Q.—If you have not a distinct recollection, how are you able to say you know that he came right up? A.—His calls were very unusual, you know, and I remarked it.

Q.—His calls were unusual and you remarked it—pray tell us how many calls he made before that? A.—That was the first call.

Q.—Then his calls were not unusual; he had made none? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think that because he had never called before, therefore he came right up? A.—No, but I should be more apt to remember it.

Q.—You would be apt to remember it—that he came right up stairs—be cause he had never called before? A.—Because he was a stranger.

Q.—Was he a stranger? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had never met him before? A.—Yes, Sir, I had met him once or twice.

Q.—Where had you met him? A.—At church.

Q.—A speaking acquaintance? A.—I had spoken with him; I think I had had but one interview with him—one or two.

Q.—Then, he was not a stranger? A.—Comparatively a stranger.

Q.—Did you know that Gen. Tracy was coming? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you hear that he was coming? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had not it been suggested or intimated to you that he was coming? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, just reflect a moment—before Gen. Tracy's visit that day, had it not been intimated to you that he would come, or that some one else would come to your house on behalf of Mr. Beecher? A.—I think not.

Q.—You are not sure? A.—I am almost sure.

Q.—Almost, not quite—why do you hesitate in regard to it if you are sure? [Turning quickly to Mr. Hill] You are talking a little loud for the jury.

Mr. Hill—What is that?

Mr. Beach—We say that you are talking a little loud for the jury.

Mr. Hill—Could you hear what I said?

Mr. Beach—I did, very distinctly.

Mr. Hill—I was speaking to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach—There was no necessity for speaking quite so loud.

The Witness—I am prepared to say I did not know that Mr. Tracy was coming.

Mr. Fullerton—I am prepared to say that I did not ask you that question. A.—I thought you did.

Q.—No, I did not; I will repeat it: Before Mr. Tracy arrived at your house had you no intimation that he or some one else on behalf of Mr. Beecher would call?

Mr. Evarts—Does that question assume that Mr. Tracy called on behalf of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—If you like.

The Court—No—"Mr. Tracy or some one else on behalf of Mr. Beecher"—which don't imply that Mr. Tracy called on behalf of Mr. Beecher, but some one else.

Mr. Beach—Strike out the "else"—"or some one on behalf of Mr. Beecher," if you please.

Mr. Evarts—I have not understood the witness to say that Mr. Tracy had called on behalf of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Not yet.

Mr. Evarts—The past is secure.

Mr. Fullerton—The future is not—for you.

Mr. Evarts—We will see.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Will you be kind enough to answer the question? A.—Ask it again, please.

Mr. Fullerton—I will ask the reporter to read it.

The Stenographer—"Before Mr. Tracy arrived at your house, had you any intimation that he or some one else, on behalf of Mr. Beecher, would call?"

The Witness—I did not.

Mr. Fullerton—No intimation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you no intimation that some one would call at your house that day before the call was made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was in your room when Mr. Tracy entered? A.—My wife.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain in your room in your company, or your wife's company? A.—I should say five minutes or ten minutes.

WHERE WAS MRS. TILTON?

Q.—And during that five or ten minutes where was Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think she was up stairs.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—If she was in the house she was up stairs; yes, Sir.

Q.—Why does that follow? She did not always stay up stairs when she was in the house, did she? A.—Because she had requested me to give her a Bible to go up stairs to be alone.

Q.—Do you recollect that distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She wanted a Bible to go up stairs to be alone? Y.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She said all that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long before Gen. Tracy arrived did she say that? A.—I should think half an hour or so.

Q.—How? A.—Half an hour; might have been longer; I cannot recall.

Q.—Then you don't know that she remained up stairs during that half hour? A.—I don't know; I presume she was up stairs.

Q.—It is a presumption of yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not see her go up? A.—I saw her leave the room, and heard her go up; I was aware that she was up there.

Q.—When did you next see her after she left your room on that day, under those circumstances? A.—I think at the interview with Mr. Morse—with her father.

Q.—How long after she left your room was it that you saw her in the presence of Judge Morse? A.—I should say about an hour.

Q.—Where did Gen. Tracy go after he left your room; after being there as you have stated? A.—He left the house.

Q.—Did you see him leave the house? A.—Or, he left the room, rather.

Q.—Yes; did your wife leave the room at the same time? A.—I think not.

Q.—She remained with you? A.—I think so.

Q.—How long did she remain in your presence after Mr. Tracy left? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—About how long? A.—I really could not state.

Q.—Did Mr. Tracy go down stairs after he left your room? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE SWEARS MR. TRACY WENT OUT, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT SEE HIM.

Q.—Do you know how long he remained in the lower part of the house before leaving—of your own knowledge? A.—I know that he went right out into the street; I heard the door shut.

Q.—And, therefore, you knew he went out because you heard the door shut? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You swear positively that he went out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Although you don't remember seeing him? A.—I don't remember seeing him.

Q.—Can you swear positively that he went out without having seen him go out? A.—I didn't see him.

Q.—I will repeat my question; without having seen him go out, are you enabled to swear positively that he did go out? A.—Yes, Sir; I will swear that he went out.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; well, that's got along with. Do you know of your own knowledge that he didn't remain in the lower part of the house for an hour before he left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know of your own knowledge that Mrs. Tilton was not down there with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Positive? A.—Yes, Sir; positively.

MR. TRACY'S SECOND VISIT.

Q.—How long after he left the house, as you say he did, before you saw him again? A.—I should say fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—Where did you see him then? A.—In the parlor, down stairs, I think.

Q.—Was he in the parlor when you entered it? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when he entered the house the second time? A.—I think I was in the parlor.

Q.—Where was he, if you did not see him in the parlor? A.—He entered the house from the street.

Q.—And go into the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were you there when he entered it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Or were you up stairs in your room? A.—I think I was there at that interview.

Q.—Who was in the parlor when he entered it besides yourself? A.—I think only my wife.

Q.—No one else; where was Mrs. Tilton at that time? A.—In the meantime she had gone out to get her father, I think.

Q.—What time did she go out? A.—Well, I can't remember.

Q.—What did she want of her father? A.—Wanted to consult with her—

Q.—Wanted to consult— A.—She wished to consult with him.

Q.—Do you know about what? A.—In regard to the step that she proposed taking to consult with some of the members of the church; with the brethren of the church, as she termed it.

Q.—About what? A.—This scandal matter.

Q.—The scandal matter? What was going on about the scandal matter? A.—Well, the Tilton-Bacon letter had been published—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—She had determined to take some step in the matter.

Q.—Anything said about the committee? A.—No, Sir; I think she was not aware of the appointment of the committee.

Q.—What brethren of the church was she going to consult? A.—She did not designate; didn't say.

Q.—Did you designate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was the consultation to be held? A.—That was not mentioned at all.

Q.—How long had the Tilton-Bacon letter been published then? A.—About a week or ten days, I think.

Q.—A week or ten days. This was the first that a conclusion was arrived at that something was to be done with regard to it? A.—That was the first day—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—The first day that any consultation was proposed?

Mr. Hill (to Mr. Fullerton)—Who are you speaking about?

Mr. Fullerton—The very persons the witness is speaking about.

Mr. Hill—Well, I was asking you who.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I can't keep track of it for you; I will attend to my own branch of the case as well as I can, but I can't give any information about yours.

Mr. Hill—Well, go on.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Was there any consultation at your house? A.—No, Sir, there was not.

Q.—Well, did Judge Morse come back with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did they sit; in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Talk in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the presence of your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Tilton leave the house to go after her father, Judge Morse? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect when she left? A.—No, Sir; that I can't recollect.

Q.—Was it before or after Mr. Tracy left? A.—Oh! it was before.

Q.—Before Mr. Tracy left? A.—She said she had to go and prepare supper for her boarders.

THE WITNESS WAS MISTAKEN.

Q.—Yes. Now, Mr. Ovington, perhaps you will explain one thing, then. If Mrs. Tilton left before Gen. Tracy left, how were you enabled to state, a moment ago, that Mrs. Tilton was up stairs with her Bible when Gen. Tracy left? A.—I think I was mistaken there.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you have now an opportunity to correct it.

The Witness—I think it was earlier in the afternoon that she came in, and stated to me that she would like a Bible.

Q.—Earlier? Earlier than what? A.—Earlier than 6 o'clock.

Q.—Well, what has 6 o'clock to do with our present examination? A.—It was early in the afternoon.

Q.—Well, now, we will commence anew. When did Mrs. Tilton go up stairs? Was it before or after Gen. Tracy came there? A.—It was before, I think.

Q.—Now, you say she came down and left the house before Gen. Tracy did? A.—Yes, Sir; for I remember her saying she had to prepare supper for her boarders.

Q.—Where was Gen. Tracy when she said that? A.—I don't think I heard her say that.

Q.—Well, you are mistaken again then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't think you heard her say that. Where was Mr. Tracy when she left the house? A.—I heard she did say that from my wife.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that; where was she when Gen. Tracy left the house? A.—I suppose she must have been home.

Q.—Home? Q.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then when she went down stairs to leave the house Gen. Tracy was in your room, was he? A.—That I don't recollect.

Q.—If Mr. Tracy was in your room after he entered the house, and remained there until he left, and Mrs. Tilton went down stairs before Mr. Tracy did, doesn't it follow that he was in your room while she was there? A.—I can't remember as to that.

Q.—Well, how long after she left the house was it before Mr. Tracy left? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Well, about how long? A.—I don't know exactly when she went out of the house—didn't know at the time.

Q.—You say she went out before Mr. Tracy did? A.—She might have gone before Mr. Tracy came.

Q.—How could she have gone before Mr. Tracy came, when you said that she was up stairs when Mr. Tracy was in your room? A.—I think I must have been mistaken then.

Q.—Oh! mistaken again! [Laughter.] I give you the fairest opportunity to set this matter straight if you have any recollection on the subject. A.—I should like to do it if I could; my recollection is that Mrs. Tilton came in perhaps in the middle of the afternoon—came up to my room; if I remember right, my wife was not at home then; she said to me, "I would like to be alone for a moment, if you will allow me to go up stairs," and asked for a Bible; she left the room, and I suppose she went up stairs.

Q.—Well, go on now. A.—Then my recollection is that Mr. Tracy came in toward evening; after stopping for a few moments went out, I think to see Mr. Beecher; in a few minutes again returned.

Q.—Well? A.—Then I think Mrs. Tilton came in, and Judge Morse, and had that interview in the back parlor; the time of this interview I can't recollect.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tracy and Mrs. Tilton were absent from your house at the same time? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Tracy for a few moments, Mrs. Tilton for an hour or two.

Q.—About half an hour, you told me Mr. Tracy was absent? A.—Yes, perhaps as long as that.

Q.—Do you know of your knowledge that

they didn't meet outside of your house? A.—I was not in the street to see.

Q.—Then, you don't know, do you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why do you think Mr. Tracy left to go and see Mr. Beecher? A.—I think he made a remark to that effect.

Q.—To whom did he make that observation? A.—My wife and myself.

Q.—Anyone else present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Up to the time of Mr. Tracy's return after he left your house had he seen or met Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not that I know of.

WHERE WAS THE SECOND INTERVIEW HELD?

Q.—On his return the second time to your house, what room did he occupy, or sit in? A.—The second time I think it was up stairs; I won't be certain.

Q.—And who was with him up stairs the second time? A.—I think only my wife.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was present.

Q.—Then, you were there? A.—Yes; my wife and myself.

Q.—Then, it was not in the parlor that the second call was made? A.—I think not; I won't be sure.

Q.—Then, you were wrong there? A.—My memory is very indistinct.

Q.—You told us a moment ago it was in the parlor. A.—It might have been in the parlor.

Mr. Evarts—Stop.

Mr. Beach (over his shoulder)—What are you hallooing to us to stop for?

Mr. Shearman—Why are you arguing with the witness?

Mr. Morris—We have a right to.

Witness—I gave very little attention to the matter. It's all indistinct.

Mr. Fullerton—I think my adversaries are excusable for being uneasy.

Q.—Do you know anything about it? A.—Yes; I think I know something about it.

Q.—Then, do you know whether the second interview between Mrs. Tilton and Gen. Tracy was in the parlor or in the room upstairs? A.—You refer to the second interview with Mr. Tracy alone—not one when Judge Morse was present?

Q.—I refer just to what was embraced in my question.

Mr. Evarts—That is what he asked you—what was embraced in your question.

Mr. Fullerton—That he ought to know without asking.

The official stenographer read the question, as follows:

Q.—Then do you know whether the second interview between Mrs. Tilton and Gen. Tracy was in the parlor or in the room up stairs? A.—The chances are that it was up stairs.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—I can't say; it might have been ten minutes, it might have been half an hour, it might have been five minutes.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Tilton during the second interview up stairs, which might have been half an hour? Do you know whether she had returned to the house or not? A.—No, Sir; she had not.

Q.—Where did Mr. Tracy go after he had left your room—the second interview being ended up there? A.—I can't be sure whether it was at the house—whether he didn't stay until Judge Morse came in the evening.

Q.—You don't know whether he staid until Judge Morse came? A.—That I can't say.

Q.—Did he come back after leaving your house, the second interview being closed—did he return? A.—I remarked that I don't remember whether he went away.

Q.—If he didn't go away where did he stay? A.—He staid with us until Judge Morse came.

Q.—Are you sure of that, now? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—You are not sure, however? A.—I can't be sure; no, sir.

Q.—Did Judge Morse come while you and Mr. Tracy were sitting in your upper room during that interview. A.—No, sir; that was in the back parlor.

WHAT TIME DID JUDGE MORSE COME TO THE HOUSE?

Q.—You didn't understand my question. During the second interview upstairs, did Judge Morse come to the house? A.—No, Sir; not up stairs; he came to the house while we were in the parlor.

Q.—Was Mr. Tracy in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He went from your room upstairs in the parlor, didn't he? A.—I can't remember, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I can't recall.

Q.—Can you recall the length of time that elapsed after your interview upstairs was ended before you saw Gen. Tracy in the parlor? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—May it have been an hour? A.—It might have been, perhaps.

Q.—Do you know what time Mr. Morse came? Was it before or after your interview up stairs in the room was ended? A.—Oh, it was after; when Judge Morse came it must have been pretty nearly 8 o'clock.

Q.—In the evening? A.—I think so.

Q.—In the evening, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after your interview up stairs, your second interview up stairs, ended? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—About how long was it? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—Two hours? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You cannot tell whether it was two or three hours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, you say you did not know whether Gen. Tracy went away after the second interview was closed and before Judge Morse arrived? I understood you to say so. A.—I presume he must have gone away, but I can't recollect.

Q.—You can't recollect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If he did not go away, he was in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell if he was in the house during those three or four hours? A.—He was not there two or three hours.

Q.—You said, didn't you, that it was two or three hours after the interview up stairs closed that Judge Morse came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whatever interval it was, whether it was one or two or three hours, can you tell whether Gen. Tracy was in the house—if he was there during that period? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Then you don't know whether he was with Mrs. Tilton or not? A.—Yes, Sir, I know he was not.

Q.—Will you tell the court and jury how you know it? A.—Because I know she was not in the house.

Mr. Fullerton—Not in the house—she was in the house after she arrived there, was she not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell whether they were, not together after they arrived in the house, when you were not present? A.—I know they were not.

Q.—Will you please say how you know it, where were you when Judge Morse arrived? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—You told me not a moment ago that you don't know when you were in the parlor? A.—Not when Judge Morse arrived there.

Q.—You are sure you were in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton come with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you are sure of? A.—Yes, Sir, I think so.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton did not arrive before Judge Morse then? A.—I think she went after her father—she came with him.

Q.—Now, answer me, my question, Mr. Ovington; did you say that Mrs. Tilton did not arrive there that evening before her father? A.—I think so; yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you say so; is that the answer—understand my question? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That she arrived with her father? A.—I think she came with her father.

Q.—You think she came with her father? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you think it was 8 o'clock in the evening? A.—Somewhere along there.

Q.—And you were in the parlor when she arrived? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else was in the parlor? A.—Gen. Tracy, I think.

Q.—Gen. Tracy was there; did you say he arrived there? A.—He must have arrived just a short time previous to Judge Morse's coming in, I think.

Q.—Were you up stairs when he arrived that time? A.—I can't remember the fact of his coming in, you know.

Q.—Then you were not there when Gen. Tracy came? A.—I think I must have been.

Q.—Were you up stairs in your room when he arrived at that time? A.—I think not.

Q.—Where do you think you were? A.—I think in the parlor.

Q.—Where? A.—I think in the parlor.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Tracy arrive? A.—I think I saw him coming in, but I don't remember now.

Q.—Well, now, how long had you been in the parlor when he came? A.—That I can't remember.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you saw him come while you were in the parlor? A.—I can't swear that I saw Gen. Tracy passing through the hall and entering the parlor; I can't swear I saw that.

Q.—Was he in the parlor when you went down stairs and went out to Mr. Beecher's house? A.—I don't remember any such occurrence as that.

Q.—How long did they remain in the parlor after they got together? A.—I should think about fifteen—a short time.

Q.—Then what was done? A.—During that interview?

Q.—No, Sir; but after the interview was over what was done? What became of the persons who assembled there? A.—Mr. Tracy went out and returned in a few minutes with the committee.

THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Ah! Well, what time did the committee meet? A.—Well, it got on to the evening pretty well.

Q.—About what time? A.—Perhaps 8:30 or 9.

Q.—How long was he gone before he returned with the committee? A.—A very few minutes.

Q.—Did you know the committee were coming here before they arrived? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first learn that fact? A.—Just a few moments before they arrived, or before Gen. Tracy left.

Q.—Just a few moments before Gen. Tracy left to get them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You learned it then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You said something about Mrs. Tilton going down stairs and Tracy going down stairs in your direct examination? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you mean by that? A.—The committee came in and I showed them in to the parlor, and Gen. Tracy said where are Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—I did not ask you what Gen. Tracy said; I asked you the question what you meant in your direct examination by saying Mrs. Tilton went down stairs and Gen. Tracy went down stairs? A.—Oh, yes, he asked me the question where they were and he went—

Q.—Where who went? A.—Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Tilton; I said they were down to supper, and he went down stairs and brought them up.

Q.—Where was the supper? A.—In the basement below.

Q.—And where were you when you said the committee came? A.—I was in the parlor I suppose, I think.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—Or in the hall.

Q.—Was the committee there then? A.—Yes, Sir; the committee was in the room.

The cross-examination was here interrupted by the court, which said, Mr. Fullerton, will you allow me a moment?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—They want a witness in the next room who they suppose may be here.

The name of the witness having been called, the cross-examination was continued.

Q.—Did Gen. Tracy—was it tea or dinner? A.—Tea.

Q.—Did he take tea that night? A.—No, Sir, that I know of.

Q.—How? A.—He did not take tea at my house.

Q.—Were they taking tea as late as 8 o'clock? A.—No, Sir; we took tea much earlier.

Q.—How happens it, then, that Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Tilton were down stairs at 8 o'clock, as you say, taking tea? A.—I understood that Mrs. Tilton wanted a cup of tea, and my wife took her down there.

Q.—When did you understand that? A.—I don't know how I understood it.

Q.—Are you quite sure you understood it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was how much past 8 o'clock? A.—It must have been nearly 9 o'clock, I should think. Some remark was made about the late hour, or something of that kind.

WHY DID MR. TRACY GO DOWN STAIRS?

Q.—Mr. Tracy was a comparative stranger in your house, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He had never been there before that? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Had he ever been presented to Mrs. Ovington until that night? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Could not Mr. Tracy wait until Mrs. Tilton drank her cup of tea and come upstairs? A.—He did not come there—

Q.—How did it happen that this comparative stranger went down stairs after Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington, down into the basement? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Why did you not go down for the ladies, as they were wanted? A.—I was entertaining the committee.

Q.—You were entertaining the committee? A.—Yes, Sir; I was entertaining the committee.

Q.—Could not Mr. Tracy entertain the committee as well as you could? A.—Much better.

Q.—Could you not have gone after your wife and the other lady as well as he? A.—I presume I could.

Q.—Now, do you know how long Mr. Tracy was down stairs when he went down after Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Tilton, as you say? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you a distinct recollection of the length of time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Distinct recollection? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Then, tell us exactly how it was. A.—I remember that he just went down, and came up again without occupying more than two or three minutes.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is indelibly impressed upon your recollection that that was the length of time? A.—O, not indelibly impressed.

Q.—You are very positive as to the length of time, are you? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—May it not have been ten minutes? A.—No; I should have remembered it if it had been.

Q.—Well, when they came up stairs did you see any papers in Mr. Tracy's hands? A.—I don't remember to have seen any.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton give her statement there that night? A.—Yes.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Q.—Now, who were present when that statement was given? A.—Mr. Sage, Mr. White, Mr. Claflin—I think the committee were all present.

Q.—I didn't limit the question to the committee. I want every person named who was present. A.—Mr. Winslow, Gen. Tracy; I think that was all, my wife and myself.

Q.—Have you now named all the persons who were present? A.—I think so.

Q.—How long did the committee sit? A.—I should judge about half an hour.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, how long was this session of the committee before Mrs. Tilton came to your house to live permanently? A.—Mr. Storrs was present; I beg your pardon.

WHEN DID MRS. TILTON COME TO RESIDE AT HIS HOUSE?

Q.—How long after the meeting of this committee that you have now named, was it that Mrs. Tilton came to your house to reside permanently? A.—The second day; I think the second day following.

Q.—Do you know the day of the month when she did come? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Can you state whether or not it was the 11th of July? A.—I think it was the 11th.

Q.—On the 11th of July. Then are you enabled by that to state with some degree of certainty the day of the meeting of the committee at your house? A.—The day of the month?

Q.—The day of the month, yes. A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—Well, whenever that Mrs. Tilton came to your house to stay permanently. I want to ask you if you knew before she came that she was coming. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In the morning, when she arrived early was it an entire surprise to you? A.—It was a surprise to us—yes, it was a surprise.

Q.—You had no intimation of her coming at all. A.—Not that she was coming to reside, no, Sir.

Q.—Well, had you any intimation that she was coming that morning? A.—My wife had told—no, Sir, not at all. We had not, that she was coming.

Q.—How? A.—We did not know that she was coming.

Q.—Did not know that she was coming at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when the publication first appeared of the appointment of the committee? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was not on the day on which Mrs. Tilton arrived at your house? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you recollect when you first saw it in print? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean to say that she arrived to stay?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, certainly.

Q.—Have you no recollection when you first saw that publication? A.—I don't remember the day.

Mr. Hill—What publication?

Mr. Fullerton—The publication of the appointment of the committee.

Q.—You cannot state, with reference to the day when you first saw that publication, when it was that Mrs. Tilton came to your house? A.—No, Sir.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL VISITING MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now you have spoken of some visits that were made to Mrs. Tilton while at your house. Will you state whether Mr. Tracy has called to see her? A.—At my house?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Mr. Tracy called to see her.

Q.—How frequently? A.—O, I suppose he has made a dozen or fifteen calls there.

Q.—And at what time of the day generally? A.—Usually in the evening, perhaps.

Q.—Were these interviews alone? A.—Yes, usually.

Q.—How long did they last? A.—Some were very short, and others longer.

Q.—Well, state how long some of them lasted. A.—Half an hour, perhaps.

Q.—Did any other of the counsel for the defendant call to see Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Name them, please. A.—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—How frequently has Mr. Shearman called? A.—About as frequently as Mr. Tracy.

Q.—How long were his interviews with her? A.—About the same, I should think.

Q.—Were those interviews with Mrs. Tilton alone? A.—Most of them, yes.

Q.—Now, any other of the counsel call to see her? A.—Mr. Hill has called.

Q.—How frequently? A.—His calls were made upon Mrs. Ovington, I think, however.

Q.—I did not ask about his calls. A.—Well, not very frequently.

Q.—He had interviews with Mrs. Tilton, had he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Alone? A.—I think very rarely alone.

Q.—Well, some of them were alone? A.—I don't remember how that is.

Q.—You are not home in the daytime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know what calls he made during your absence? A.—No, I would only hear about them.

Q.—Did any other counsel for the defendant call than you have named? A.—Upon Mrs. Tilton? I think not.

Q.—Do you know? A.—I think Mr. Evarts and Mr. Porter called once. I heard about it. I don't know.

MR. BEECHER CALLED ONCE.

Q.—You were not home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has Mr. Beecher called since she came to your house? A.—He made one.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was a day or two after her appearing before the committee.

Q.—How many days, as near as you can recollect? A.—Perhaps five days.

Q.—Were you present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you home when he called? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—Have you not been home at any time when he called since she has been at your house? A.—That is his only call that I have ever heard of.

Q.—You don't know of any other call? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he made any calls at your house since Mrs. Tilton was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None that you know of? A.—Except that one that I just referred to.

Q.—Do you know on what day of the week that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—H'm? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do not you know that he called before Mrs. Tilton went before the committee? A.—I don't know that he did; no, Sir.

Q.—Have you no knowledge upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I never heard that he called, and I certainly should have heard if he had.

Q.—I am talking about a call before Mrs. Tilton went before the committee? A.—Oh, I know that he did not.

Q.—You know—? A.—I know that he did not.

Q.—Even when you were absent, you know it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is, when you were down at your store during the day, you know that Mr. Beecher did not call at your house? A.—I know my wife would have told me, if he had.

Q.—In that state of things, are you willing to say positively that he did not call during the day? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHERE HAVE THE CHILDREN BEEN?

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, where have Mrs. Tilton's children been since she came to your house? A.—Two of them—Alice and Carroll—for the most part at the Gunnery.

Q.—Where? A.—At the Gunnery, at Washington, Conn.

Q.—They went off to the country? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well, when did they go? A.—(After a pause on the part of the witness)—When did they go? I should think in September.

Q.—September last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, the other children, where have they been? A.—The youngest one, Ralph, has been with us—with his mother, with us.

Q.—During the whole time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, that does not embrace the whole Tiltons? A.—Florence, I cannot say where she has been.

Q.—You can say that she has not been at your house? A.—She has not been at our house.

Q.—How old is she? A.—Seventeen, I believe.

Q.—Has not she been at your house since Mrs. Tilton came there? A.—Been to call upon her mother.

Q.—How frequently? A.—An average of about once a fortnight, I should say.

Q.—How? A.—An average of about once a fortnight, or in ten days.

Q.—Up to within what time? A.—Up to within about three weeks.

Q.—Do you recollect of her calling on one occasion and asking you for her mother, when she was absent from your house? A.—I do not remember it—no, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect that you refused to tell her where her mother was, when she called? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—You know nothing of such a circumstance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do not you know that the eldest child, Florence, is with her father? A.—I have heard so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you been at Mrs. Tilton's house since Mrs. Tilton has come to your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you did not refuse to tell Florence where her mother was? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you recollect of her coming to your house upon any occasion and inquiring particularly for her mother, when her mother was absent? A.—I do not recall it now.

Q.—And did not you afterward apologize for it—for not telling her? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Do you recollect of anything taking place between you and Florence with reference to the whereabouts of her mother at any time? A.—Yes; I think that Florence sent a messenger to me, requesting me to say where her mother was; I think I wrote her a letter, which I sent by this messenger, advising her not to go to her mother at present.

Q.—Yes. Well, where was her mother then? A.—I believe at Fairfield, or at this other place that I cannot recall the name of.

Q.—What reason had you for advising the child not to go to her mother? A.—The mother was anxious that her whereabouts should not be known, that she might be quiet.

Q.—You did not want even her child to see her? A.—I had no preference in the matter; I knew her mother's feelings.

Q.—You did not tell Florence where the mother was? A.—I sent this letter by a messenger, advising her not to go to her mother at present.

Q.—You did not inform her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You would recognize that note if you saw it? A.—Oh! yes; that is my recollection.

HIS CONNECTION WITH PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Now, what connection have you had, if any, with Plymouth Church? A.—I have been a member for ten or eleven years.

Q.—You held no office in the church? A.—Never, until recently, except in the Sabbath-school.

Q.—How recently have you filled office? A.—Since the 1st of January.

Q.—Of the present year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And to what office were you elected then? A.—A deacon.

Q.—Of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is your wife a member of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Both regular attendants and communicants? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long have you been communicants? A.—For ten years—ten or eleven years, I should think.

Q.—How? A.—Ten or eleven years.

THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH MR. TILTON.

Q.—You have spoken of some interviews which you had with Mr. Tilton. Will you state when the first interview was, as near as you can recollect? A.—It was on Sunday—the first Sunday after the publication of the Tilton-Bacon letter.

A.—And where was that interview? A.—In front of his house.

Q.—In the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any one with you and him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You two were together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long did that interview last? A.—I should say ten minutes.

Q.—Were you passing by? A.—No, Sir; I was driving—driving out.

Q.—And stopped? A.—Stopped; yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mr. Tilton when you stopped? A.—Mr. Tilton came out of his house and came down to the carriage to speak to me.

Q.—After you stopped? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stopped, then, to see him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This was on Sunday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This meeting was purely accidental? A.—No, Sir, it was not purely accidental.

Q.—Then you will explain how it happened? A.—We were in the habit of driving on pleasant Sundays for my wife's health, and my wife had desired to see Mrs. Tilton, and requested me to stop there; she got out and spoke to her—went into the house, and while she was in Mr. Tilton came out and spoke to me.

Q.—Well, then, was not your meeting with Mr. Tilton accidental? A.—Well, yes; it was in that sense; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—(Inaudible.)

Mr. Fullerton—And he has described it as not accidental.

Q.—How long do you say that interview lasted? A.—I should think ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—The Tilton-Bacon letter, then, was the subject of the conversation during that interview, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton send for you on that day, to come and see him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you so state on your direct examination? A.—No, Sir. I did not; that was at the subsequent interview of Tuesday.

Q.—Well, did Mr. Tilton make any complaints on that day at the manner in which he had been treated with reference to Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say he had been badly treated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that he had been made to appear in a false light?

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—A single moment; which interview are you speaking of?

Mr. Fullerton—On the Sunday when he was out riding with his wife.

The Witness—He said he was badly treated by Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church; put them together in that way.

Q.—Did he say he was made to appear in a false light? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say that he had been called a dog, and a fool? A.—I think he did use that expression.

Q.—Did he say that he had been shown up as a knave, falsely? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in what way did he say all this had been done? A.—He did not explain how, I think.

Q.—Did not he say Mr. Beecher was responsible for it? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he did.

Q.—Did not he say Mr. Beecher could have prevented it if he had tried? A.—I don't remember that expression.

Q.—Didn't he say that in substance? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Didn't he say Mr. Beecher should have controlled his own congregation—his own people—and not permitted them to slander him in that kind of a way? A.—I believe so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he say that inasmuch as Mr. Beecher did not protect him as he might have done that he should protect himself? A.—That he should slay Mr. Beecher, I think.

Q.—Didn't he say he should protect himself? A.—I don't remember that; very likely he did.

Q.—Didn't he say he should take care of himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And didn't he say that in doing so he should tell the truth? A.—I don't remember that expression.

Q.—Didn't he say that in substance. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he say that he should tell what had occurred; lay the whole thing before them? A.—I don't remember that language.

Q.—Did not he say that, and then add "if I do, it will slay Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't remember it; he may have said so.

Q.—In what connection did he say he would slay Mr. Beecher? A.—He said if Mr. Beecher did not do his duty—Plymouth Church didn't stop throwing mud at him—or some such expression, I will slay Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now, didn't he add how he was going to do it; by publishing the truth? A.—He said if he published the rest of the letter it would be fatal to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—The rest of what letter? A.—Of the portion of the letter which he copied in the Tilton-Beecher communication.

Q.—It is a letter written through Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Jan., 18/0—1871? A. Yes, Sir, or—

Q.—Then he was going to slay him, was he, by publishing the whole of Mr. Beecher's letter? A.—He said that would have that effect upon him.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.—[To the Court.]—That gives me an appetite, Sir, and I propose to suspend.

A recess was then ordered until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:15 the cross-examination of Mr. Ovington was resumed as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—I will continue to direct your attention to the first interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton in front of his house. In your direct examination you stated that Mr. Tilton observed to you that Mr. Beecher knew that he was a magnanimous man instead of being a knave and a dog. In what respect did he say he was magnanimous? A.—I don't remember that he explained that.

Q.—Do you recollect anything that he said upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he say that he had not charged Mr. Beecher with the whole truth, or something to that effect? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Did you reply when he made use of that observation? A.—I said that he owed it to his wife and Mr. Beecher and himself, to publish the whole of that letter.

Q.—What did he reply to that? A.—He said if he did Mr. Beecher would have to leave Brooklyn.

Q.—Had you read the part of the letter which had been published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew what it was, so far as published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your direct examination you said that Mr. Tilton made use of some words implying a threat if Mr. Beecher did not do what was right—what did Tilton say that Mr. Beecher ought to do that would be right? A.—I cannot recall; I don't know that he explained what he ought to do.

Q.—Did he not say in substance that Mr. Beecher should protect him from such accusations as Dr. Bacon had made against him, or that Plymouth Church was making against him? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was there nothing said upon that subject by him? A.—I think he simply said that Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church should do him justice.

Q.—He did not say in what respect? A.—I think not.

Q.—He observed that Elizabeth had made a fine impression upon the committee, I understood you to say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state again how long after the committee met, and Mrs. Tilton was before them, that he made this observation? A.—I think it was the second day after Mrs. Tilton had made her statement.

Q.—What did you reply to him when he made that observation? A.—I don't remember of my replying; my wife may have said something; I don't recall.

Q.—I ask you what you said? A.—All that I said—

Q.—Was anything said by Mr. Tilton to this effect, that he was pleased that his wife had vindicated herself? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—You say he spoke of his wife telling an untruth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what respect did he say she had told untruths? A.—He simply said that it was a fiction, that it was untrue, a lie.

Q.—Did you understand in that conversation what Mrs. Tilton had testified to or had stated before the committee? A.—I understood what she had stated before the committee; yes.

Q.—It was to the effect that Mr. Beecher was innocent, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was that that Mr. Tilton characterized as false, was it not? A.—I presume so.

Q.—Didn't you so understand it? A.—Yes; I think I did.

Q.—When was this second interview that you have spoken of; how long after the first? A.—About a week, I should think.

Q.—Where did that take place? A.—That is this interview that you speak of in the piazza?

Q.—The second interview that you have spoken of in your direct examination. A.—No, Sir; the second one was at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—How long after the first interview? A.—Two days.

Q.—How did it happen that you were at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—O! I called there to see them—curiosity, perhaps.

Q.—Curiosity! Did your wife go with you for curiosity? A.—My wife didn't go with me.

Q.—What was your curiosity? A.—I had a question to ask Mrs. Tilton in regard to a woman—a protégé of her's—that she had placed in a vacant house of mine. I went to question her about that somewhat.

Q.—You made that as an excuse for going, didn't you? A.—Well, perhaps.

WHAT DID HE GO THERE FOR?

Q.—What was your real object? A.—I had no real object further than that I thought I would like to speak with her on the subject in regard to this woman that was in my house.

Q.—Was that your real object in going? Had you no other object? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not at all? A.—Just merely wanted to see Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—On a business matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, why did you tell me a moment ago you went for curiosity? A.—That in addition to business matters.

Q.—What was the curiosity in addition to the business matter? A.—To see Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You had seen Mrs. Tilton before, hadn't you? A.—I think not.

Q.—Never had seen her before? A.—Oh, never before? I had just returned from Europe; I had not seen her for four or five months, perhaps.

Q.—How would seeing her satisfy your curiosity—did you think she had changed during your absence in Europe? A.—I thought likely she might have.

Q.—And you went to see how much she had changed—that was it? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Eh? A.—I went to see her.

Q.—Was it to see what change had taken place during your absence? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Mr. Ovington, will you be kind enough to tell us what you did go there for? A.—I cannot tell you any more than I have told you.

Q.—You went out of curiosity? A.—Had a desire to see Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You wanted to see them both? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did that desire seize you first—how soon after your return from Europe? A.—I had not thought of it until the publication of the letter.

Q.—What letter? A.—The Tilton-Bacon letter.

Q.—Did any one ask you to go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any one suggest that you should go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Quite sure? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went of your own motion? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—Didn't you want to find out something about the Tilton-Bacon letter? A.—I wanted to talk to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Didn't you want to find out something about that letter? A.—I wanted to find out how Mrs. Tilton felt in regard to it, yes.

Q.—How Mrs. Tilton felt in regard to the Bacon letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why didn't you tell me so a moment ago? A.—Because that was not the sole object of my going.

Q.—It was part? A.—Yes, it was part.

Q.—That was the "curious" part? A.—Perhaps so.

Q.—Did you interrogate Mrs. Tilton about the Bacon letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why? A.—She didn't seem to be in a mood to speak at all; very much depressed, evidently.

Q.—Her husband was present, wasn't he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the reason you didn't ask her about it? A.—Perhaps, so; I don't know.

Q.—Really, was it so? A.—He was talking with me in regard to these matters.

Q.—I am aware of that. Is that the reason you didn't talk to her? A.—I presume if she had been alone I might have talked with her about it.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, have you not told us already that you went there on that occasion at the request of Mr. Tilton? A.—I may have said—I have a recollection that my wife told me Mrs. Tilton wanted to see me, but whether it was previous to that I cannot recall—some message that was brought.

Q.—Didn't you tell us on your direct examination that you went to see Mr. Tilton on the occasion that I am now calling your attention to, because Mr. Tilton called for you? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Is that true, that you went because he sent for you? A.—I cannot remember; I cannot recall.

Q.—If you cannot remember it, why did you say so? A.—That was the impression on my mind at the time.

Q.—Is it your impression now? A.—I do not remember when this message came from my wife.

Q.—Is it your impression now? A.—I cannot answer the question now in that way.

Q.—You don't know whether it is your impression now or not? A.—It is my impression.

Q.—If it is your impression, you are able to state that it was because of that invitation? A.—Partly because of that, if that invitation was given prior to that interview; but I cannot recall whether it was or not.

Q.—You cannot recall; then you don't know anything about it? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Well, tell us—did you go to see Mr. Tilton on that day because Mr. Tilton sent for you, or because you went out of curiosity; or was it all three mixed together? A.—Well, probably it was all three mixed together.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton sent for you, you thought you would go out of curiosity or on business—how is that? A.—Well, I do not understand the question.

Q.—I don't think I should understand your answer, if you gave it, so I will pass it by. A.—If so, you had better not ask it.

Q.—Are you quite sure you went there at all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you quite sure you held a conversation with Mr. Tilton on that occasion? A.—That I held a conversation—

Q.—With Mr. or Mrs. Tilton? A.—I am.

WHAT THE CONVERSATION WAS.

Q.—Will you tell us what that conversation was? A.—I first asked Mr. Tilton in regard to this woman that was in my house; he said he was ignorant of it, but would speak with Elizabeth, as he said; so he called Mrs. Tilton; Mrs. Tilton came down, and I asked her a few questions in regard to that, and then I made some remark to Mr. Tilton about regretting that he was in this trouble; and the other conversation—

Mr. Hill—Speak louder, please.

The Witness (in a slightly louder tone)—He then went on to say that it was Mr. Beecher's own doings and he was willing to stop right there, if Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher would desist from any further movements in the matter; that was the substance of it; I can't recall the words.

Q.—He wanted to quit, then, if they would? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He did not want to slay them unless they went on? A.—Well, if they did go on he would slay.

Q.—If they did go on, then he would slay—that is the idea, is it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was a conditional promise, then? [After a long pause by the witness.] He did not propose to do anything unless Plymouth Church did something first—was not that it? A.—Well, yes, I think it was something like that.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ovington, let us go back a little, to a topic already presented to you—do you remember whether you took Mrs. Tilton out riding the day before she came to your house to stay permanently? A.—I remember I did not.

Q.—Did you not, within three days after Mrs. Tilton went before the committee, take Mrs. Tilton out riding? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what occurred on the 9th of July? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—Don't you know that your wife took Mrs. Tilton out riding on the 9th of July, and on the 10th of July also? A.—I do not remember that she did; what day of the week was it?

Q.—I don't know. A.—Well, I don't; so we are both taken in on that.

Q.—Did not my business to know when your wife went riding? You recollect the day before Mrs. Tilton came to stay at your house permanently that your wife took her to Coney Island, or somewhere near that place, riding? A.—I think she did; she took her out riding; I do not know where she went to.

Q.—Do not you know she was gone the most of the day? A.—That I do not remember.

Q.—You were not along, were you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know where she went? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whom they saw while they were absent? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

HE DID NOT KNOW MRS. TILTON WAS COMING TO THE HOUSE.

Q.—And do you now say that you did not know that Mrs. Tilton was coming to your house, or have any intimation to that effect before she arrived there that morning after that ride? A.—I did not know that she was coming to the house to stay.

Q.—Did you know she was coming to the house? A.—I do not remember whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you have an intimation that she was coming to the house? A.—No, Sir; I know I was surprised when she came there.

Q.—Why did you say a moment ago that you did not know she was coming to stay? A.—My wife had invited her to come at any time—to come in at any time—to come to stay at any time.

Q.—How long? A.—To stay how long?

Q.—Yes; permanently. A.—If it was necessary, yes, Sir; if she wished to.

Q.—Did you hear your wife give her that invitation? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did you join in any such invitation to Mrs. Tilton to come and stay permanently, if it was necessary? A.—I may have done so.

Q.—Well, do not you recollect something of that kind was said by you, or your wife in your presence? A.—I do not think I said so to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—As near as you can recollect, what was said on that subject? A.—I do not think I said anything.

Q.—What did your wife say to her in your presence? A.—Nothing, I think.

Q.—What you know about Mrs. Tilton's being invited to come to your house was learned through your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you hear anything upon this subject before Mrs. Tilton did actually come? A.—I think a day or two previous.

Q.—Any one present when that information was given to you? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Well, you rather expected that Mrs. Tilton would come to your house and stay before she actually came, did you not? A.—I thought it possible that she might.

Q.—Yes, and stay permanently? A.—I thought it possible; yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did you first make up your mind that that was possible? A.—When she told us the morning that she did come.

Q.—When she told you the morning that she did come that it was possible that she might come? A.—That she had come.

Q.—Well, that was not a possibility; it was a reality? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you how long before she did come was it when you thought that it was possible she might come—how many days before? A.—Oh, two or three days before.

Q.—And what enabled you to come

Mrs. Tilton and for the fitting out of the children in the way of clothes, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so; some small moneys have been sent to the children; small amounts have been sent to the children.

Q.—Through you? A.—Mrs. Tilton has sent them.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton has sent them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much of that money did you place at Mrs. Tilton's disposal at any one time? A.—I only handed her money as she asked for it.

Q.—Did you keep an account of what you handed to her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you be able to tell to-morrow morning how much you have given her personally? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Have you collected money from any other source except Augustus Storrs? A.—That is all.

Q.—Have you had a promise of any from any other source? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I have not had a promise from any other source.

Q.—Have you not asked for money from other persons? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or suggested to some other person or persons that he or they should give you money on that account? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not complained that you were left to take charge of this family without any contribution toward it except what Mr. Storrs gave you? No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind. A.—No, Sir.

The Clerk of the Court here interrupted to ask, "Is Dr. Trezue in the room—T-r-e-z-u-e?" No response.

Q.—This Mr. Augustus Storrs that you speak of was one of the Plymouth Church Committee of Investigation, was he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S HABIT OF GOING OUT.

Q.—One word with regard to Mrs. Tilton's habit of going out while at your house. Did she go out at times, to your knowledge, alone? A.—I think she came around to the store occasionally alone.

Mr. Evarts—Your store?

Witness—Generally with the children, or one of them.

Mr. Fullerton—But she has come to your store alone? A.—She may have done so.

Q.—But you just told me she did do so. A.—She may have done so.

Q.—What do you say about it? Did she or not come to your store alone? A.—I can't recall any instance.

Q.—Did you ever see her in the street alone since she came to your house? A.—I never saw her in the street alone, no, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever at home at any time when she left your house alone? A.—No, Sir, not that I remember of.

Q.—Not since she has been at your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever call for her at any place and bring her to your place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever leave the city with her and go to any place? A.—No, Sir.

This closed the cross-examination.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The re-direct examination was conducted by Mr. Hill as follows:

Q.—Do you know, Mr. Ovington, whether the children were sent to the school at Washington with Mr. Tilton's approval? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how was it? Was it with his approval? A.—With his approval; yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect what day of the week it was when Mrs. Tilton went before the committee? A.—I am exceedingly bad in days and dates; I can't remember.

Q.—I simply desire you to fix either the day of the month or the day of the week, if you can? A.—The 6th, I think.

Q.—Now, can you fix the day of the week? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was it Monday? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Can you, now, fix the day when Mrs. Tilton came to your house early in the morning, when she came, as you say, to stay permanently—the day of the week or the day of the month? A.—It strikes me it was the 11th.

Q.—Saturday? A.—Saturday morning.

Q.—Saturday morning, the 11th? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, from that, can you fix—can you determine, the day of the week upon which she came?

Mr. Evarts—We can all fix that for ourselves.

Mr. Hill—Very well.

Q.—Mr. Ovington, do you know yourself anything about the invitation to Mrs. Tilton to come to your house to stay permanently or otherwise, from anything that occurred in your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were asked, Mr. Ovington, why it was that you thought it possible that she might come to stay permanently at your house. What was that, if any other reason there was? A.—My wife had told me that she had extended the invitation to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Any reason for extending that invitation? If so, give it.

Mr. Beach—We object to it.

Mr. Hill—I don't care particularly to press it.

Q.—You were asked when you had been calling on Mrs. Tilton prior to the time or immediately after the publication of the Bacon letter, and I think you stated that you had been to Europe? When did you return from Europe? A.—The 23d of June.

Q.—How long had you been absent? A.—About four months.

Q.—You have been asked with reference to Mrs. Tilton's going away during the Summer. Can you recollect when she went away—I mean when she went out of the city to stay any length of time? A.—No, Sir, except that it was the latter part of July or the 1st of August; in August, probably.

Q.—In August. Now, can you state whether or not there were a great many applications by people at your house for interviews with Mrs. Tilton and with members of the family about that time? A.—Yes, Sir; there were.

Q.—Now state the reason why Mrs. Tilton went away from the City? A.—She said—

Mr. Beach—That is objected to. One moment!

Judge Neilson—You cannot state the reason.

Mr. Evarts—The idea must have been, if there was any force in the cross-examination, that this lady had been sent away in a private way, and with the purpose of concealment from her husband, or her daughter, or somebody. The point is that she had gone away to avoid the publication or the publicity that the newspapers brought on her.

Judge Neilson—I will exclude the question.

Mr. Hill—Do you remember whether Florence came to see her mother after her return? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—And did Mr. Tilton see her also? A.—Did Mr. Tilton see his wife?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I mean after her return from the country? [The witness hesitated.] Or don't you remember about that? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was there ever any effort to prevent Florence from seeing her mother at your house, so far as you know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you know from Mr. Tilton, or otherwise, whether Florence visited her mother at Washington?

Mr. Fullerton—If he knows of his own knowledge, he can state it.

Mr. Hill—I am following your illustrious example.

Mr. Beach—We object to the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Mine was a cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—We object to the word "otherwise."

Mr. Hill—Do you know it from Mr. Tilton—ever conversed with him about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Miss Florence went with her mother to Fairfield? A.—She did not go with her.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Miss Florence about her mother being at Fairfield?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Hill—That is unreasonable, because all the talk has been about that.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the objection is that it is unreasonable, Sir.

The Court—I think he may answer that question.

Q.—Well, Mr. Ovington, what do you say?

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Hill—Let the stenographer read.

The stenographer read the question, as follows: "Did you have any conversation with Florence about her mother being at Fairfield?"

Mr. Fullerton—I think your Honor didn't mean to admit that question.

The Court—If he gave her notice that she was at Fairfield, that would qualify the letter.

Mr. Hill—Fairfield, or Washington, I will make it.

The Court—If it was after writing the letter, that would make it pertinent.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Ovington, if you know, please tell us; if you don't know, say so.

The Witness—What is the question?

Mr. Shearman—The question is, Did you speak to Miss Florence Tilton about her mother being at Fairfield or Washington after this? A.—I gave Miss Florence her direction in Fairfield, and she started off to join her mother; I gave her the direction where she was and how to reach it.

Q.—Do you know whether Miss Florence went with her mother to Washington? A.—Yes, she did.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Fullerton—You say there was no effort to prevent Florence visiting her mother at any time? A.—At my house, the question was.

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, not by me.

Q.—Has there been no such effort? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Has not she been denied your house during the last six weeks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has not she been forbidden to come to your house within the last six or eight weeks? A.—Have I forbidden her, or my wife?

Q.—I didn't ask that. A.—I understand that Mrs. Tilton has advised her not to come.

Q.—Advised her not to come? A.—Yes.

Q.—And she has not come since that advice was given, has she? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you give the direction of her mother to Florence? A.—While she was at Fairfield.

Q.—Don't you know you gave her the wrong direction? A.—I did, but not knowingly. Meantime she had left there and gone to another place.

Q.—You gave her a direction which was not a correct one, was it? A.—It was a correct one if she had not in the meantime left there.

Q.—If Mrs. Tilton was there it was correct? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If she was not there, it was not? A.—It was correct, but she had left without my knowledge.

Q.—And Florence didn't see her? A.—Not at that time; no, Sir.

Q.—Who kept you informed as to where Mrs. Tilton was? A.—Yes; my wife wrote me after she had left that place.

Q.—So that Miss Florence took that journey for nothing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This letter that I have shown you I now hand to you again, and ask when it was written. A.—I could not give you the date.

Q.—Can you give me the month when it was written? A.—No, Sir. I presume it was in August, but I could not say positively.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton at Fairfield when that letter was written? A.—I think she was. I am not positive.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RUFUS E. HOLMES.

Mr. Rufus E. Holmes being sworn, was examined as follows by Mr. Hill:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Winsted, Conn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Banking—Vice President of the Twelfth National Bank.

Q.—How long have you resided at Winsted? A.—Twenty-four or twenty-five years.

Q.—How long have you been a banker and Vice President of a bank? A.—I have been connected with the bank—with one or the other of the banks for twenty years or over.

Q.—Were you connected with the Young Men's Christian Association during the lecture season of 1869-70? A.—I was.

Q.—What relation did you sustain to it? A.—I was President of it.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—I do by sight.

Q.—Do you recollect his lecturing there in 1869, in the month of December? A.—I do.

Q.—Who met him when he came there? A.—Do you mean at the depot?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did.

Q.—Did you escort him to the hotel? A.—I did. I went there with a carriage, and rode with him to the hotel.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not a lady came with him? A.—There did.

Q.—About how old a person, and how large? Was she a grown person? A.—I should judge twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old.

Q.—What did you do in entertaining Mr. Tilton while he was there? A.—Well, Sir, I made arrangements at the Beardsley House.

Mr. Beach—I object to what arrangements were made.

Q.—You took him to the Beardsley House? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see him register? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when he registered? A.—I was in the hall of the hotel, or at the front door of it.

Q.—You were in his company? A.—I was in his company; I was at the hotel.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think, Sir, we ought to go into these side issues; this case is going to be long enough without that. This is irrelevant matter which they inquire about, and which we cannot contradict.

Mr. Evarts—Wait until it appears what we are going to do. That will be time to raise the question, no doubt.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I beg leave to take my own time to do that, because this is the just the time. I say it is immaterial.

The Court—If this relates to anything imputing bad conduct to the plaintiff, then I should not regard it as collateral, and should allow the evidence. Many things have been inquired about as if with a view to contradict, of a different nature from what it would be being collateral simply. I think anything affecting the plaintiff in his conduct and moral views cannot be deemed as collateral, provided it is material otherwise. It simply goes to the question of damages, nothing else.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

WHAT MR. HOLMES SAW WHEN HE CAME TO THE ROOM.

Q.—Mr. Holmes, did you call upon Mr. Tilton that afternoon? A.—I did.

Q.—By arrangement with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what you did when you called upon him. Give the transaction just as it occurred. A.—I went to the door of his room, and knocked upon it; but there was no reply. I knocked again, and there was no reply. I don't know whether I knocked a third time. I think I turned to go away, and, after a step or two, I heard something inside, as of some one moving.

Q.—Well? A.—And I stopped, and the door opened a short distance, and a lady appeared there.

Q.—Had you seen her before? A.—I had; it was the same lady that came with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Proceed. A.—I said to her, Mr. Tilton said he would like to see the church where he was going to speak, and I called for that purpose. She said, "He is lying down to rest." I said I would come again. Mr. Tilton spoke from the inside and says, "Hold on, Mr. Holmes; I will go with you now." Upon that the lady opened the door wide.

Q.—Well, did you go into the room? A.—I did not; I stood at the door.

Q.—Could you see into the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was Mr. Tilton's condition, as to dress? A.—Well, Sir, Mr. Tilton lay on the bed, the clothes were turned down over the foot of the bed, all but the under sheet; he lay upon the back side of the bed.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He had nothing on that was visible but his shirt and pants and stockings.

Q.—Well, Sir, what was the appearance of the lady as to her dress? A.—Her hair had the appearance of being dishevelled, and her dress somewhat, so much so that I noticed it.

Q.—Now, Sir, was there anything said, any explanation made while you were inside of the room, or while you were at the door, rather? A.—About what, do you mean?

Q.—As to their resting? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Well, give it? A.—Mr. Tilton said that the lady had been reading him to sleep.

Q.—State what they had been reading? A.—I think, *Paradise Lost.* [Laughter.]

Q.—What happened next? A.—Mr. Tilton got up and proceeded to dress himself, and then accompanied me down to the church; that was almost across the road from the hotel; we went into the church, and spent a few moments there, and then went out, and I think from there we went to the furniture store of Mr. S. B. Forbes, whom I introduced to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You showed him about the village? A.—I don't think further than that; I left him at Mr. Forbes', I think.

Q.—Now, I want to ask you if there was anything of the appearance of the "little girl" about this lady there? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Full grown person? A.—A full grown person.

Mr. Hill—That's all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Fullerton—Were you President of the Christian Association at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you filled that position? A.—I don't know exactly. I should think for two years, perhaps; a year or two.

Q.—After that how long did you fill that position? A.—As long as it was in existence.

Q.—Did it go out of existence? A.—So far as having any organization—any continued organization by the election of officers every year—it is out of existence. It still maintains a reading-room, or one is maintained by those who were members of it.

Q.—Yes; but not as a body or association? A.—It has no regular meetings.

Q.—It has no President? A.—No.

Q.—How long did it continue its existence after this affair that you have spoken of? A.—I could not tell you positively, but I think another year.

Q.—Well, you went to the room door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you knocked? A.—I did.

Q.—You did not try the door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Knocked twice, I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And heard no noise? A.—I heard no noise until after—

Q.—I understand—how long had you, or how far had you gone from the door until you did hear a noise inside? A.—Possibly a step or two—I had just turned away from it.

Q.—Taken a step or two? A.—Possibly a step.

Q.—And what was the nature of the noise you heard first—a human voice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A chair moving? A.—A rustling or moving—I could not say it was a chair, or what.

Q.—You don't know what it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If it had not been for the noise you would have gone your way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And been none the wiser? A.—Yes, Sir; I presume so.

Q.—And after you heard the noise what did you do? A.—I stopped and waited.

Q.—And what occurred then? A.—The door opened.

Q.—Voluntarily? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not knock again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And this lady showed herself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In full view? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that you could see her? A.—So that I could see that it was a lady.

Q.—And what did she say, or what did you say? A.—I said to her that Mr. Tilton had requested me to accompany him to the church, or had said that he wanted to see the church where he expected to lecture that evening.

Q.—He expected you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He made an appointment with you to call? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the hour named when you were to call? A.—I said to him, when the appointment was made, "I will come in the course of an hour or two."

Q.—Did you? A.—I did.

Q.—At the time appointed? A. Yes, Sir, about that.

Q.—When you said this to the lady did she make any reply? A.—Not that I remember; she said that he had lain down to rest—she said that—

Q.—Would you have known that unless she had told you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What season of the year was this? A.—It was in the Winter.

Q.—What month? A.—I think in December.

Q.—And then, when she said that, what next occurred? A.—I said, "I will come again;" then Mr. Tilton spoke from the inside; he said, "Wait a little, Holmes;" or, "wait a moment; I will go now."

Q.—He then prevented you from going away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You would have gone only for that? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—And did he say anything about your coming in? A.—I do not think he said anything; I do not think I went in.

Q.—He simply said "wait." Where was the bed with reference to the door? A.—It was back of it.

Q.—You could not see the bed, when she spoke to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor when he spoke to you first? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You could not see it—you did not see it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The lady threw the door open so that you could see it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you would not have seen Tilton, where he was, except that she did throw the door open? A.—I should not.

Q.—All this was exposed to your view, then, by Tilton and the lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when she threw the door open so that you could see the bed, and see Mr. Tilton, what was said? A.—I don't remember anything being said.

Q.—Did you say anything? A.—He said that he would—please ask the question again.

Q.—After the door was thrown open, and the bed and Mr. Tilton were exposed to your view, what was said by any one? A.—I do not remember anything being said until he spoke of her reading.

Q.—And where were you standing then? A.—At the door.

Q.—The clothes were turned over the bed? A.—Over the foot of the bed.

Q.—Was he not in the act of getting up then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He was not in the act of getting up then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Lying still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Uncovered? A.—Uncovered.

Q.—There was no effort at concealment, was there, Mr. Holmes? A.—No, Sir, not after the door was opened.

Q.—Was there any effort at concealment before the door was opened? A.—That is a matter of impression; the door was opened very narrowly indeed.

Q.—Narrow enough for you to see the lady? A.—That was very narrow.

Q.—Did you want to see anything else? A.—I did not want to see her.

Q.—Then what you did see was exposed to your view by herself? A.—Yes, Sir; not until after.

Q.—What did you think she was concealing? A.—I did not know then.

Q.—Do you know now? A.—I do not know that she was concealing anything positively.

Q.—Nor I either. Now, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Tilton dressed himself and went with you, did he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Wait a moment.

Mr. Fullerton (after a whispered conference with Mr. Beach)—She said something about reading to him, or he? A.—He said something about reading.

Q.—What did he say? A.—As near as I remember, reading him to sleep.

Q.—What position was he in when he said that? A.—I could not tell you whether he was in the act of getting up or whether he had got up and was putting on his gaiters.

Q.—You don't recollect which? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And what did he say she had been reading him to sleep with? A.—I think, *Paradise Lost.*

Q.—Do not you think that that would put a man to sleep as quick as most anything? A.—I don't know; it is some time since I read it.

Q.—How long did it take him to dress before he went with the President of the Christian Association down to the church? A.—I should think five or ten minutes; he was pretty slow about it.

Q.—Did not hurry? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not in a hurry to get out? A.—Not particularly, no.

Q.—Didn't you go into the room? A.—I don't think I did; I have no recollection.

Q.—Are you sure you did not go into the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Stayed at the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where was the lady all this time? A.—I think she was sitting in the room.

Q.—Full view? A.—I do not remember whether she was sitting or standing, positively; she was in the room; I have no doubt she was in full view.

Q.—You did not take any particular notice of her while you were standing there? A.—I do not think I did; I do not know that I did the latter part of the time.

Q.—How?—A.—I do not know that I did the latter part of the time.

Q.—You took particular notice of her when there was nothing else to be seen—when she opened the door? A.—I did after that.

Q.—The Christian Association was lectured to that night by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—And you were one of the audience? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you introduced him to Mr. Forbes? A.—I introduced him to Mr. Forbes in the afternoon.

Q.—Any one else? A.—I do not remember that I did—only after the lecture.

Q.—Then you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To whom? A.—To my wife and my wife's sister, and my wife's mother.

Q.—To any one else? A.—I do not remember positively.

Q.—A number? A.—Possibly to one or two; I have no positive remembrance of it.

Q.—When did you arrive in this city, Mr. Holmes? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Been here before? A.—Do you mean in Brooklyn?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—During this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you informed that you would be wanted? A.—I think it was on Thursday of last week.

Q.—That is the first you knew you were to be a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You came out of the State of Connecticut voluntarily to be a witness? A.—Yes, Sir, by request.

Q.—And to tell what you have told? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the request of whom? A.—At the request of Mr. Hill, one of the attorneys.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Hill—Please state whether or not that transaction which you have referred to created a great scandal at Winsted.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will notice that this Winsted scandal constituted one of the elements in the relations between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen which led to his displacement from his employment, and which furnished a justification so far against Bowen's recognizing his obligations to pay him his damages. Now, the occurrence, and that it was a scandal, here so reported, and affecting the minds of these two men, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, already appears, and Mr. Tilton has given his explanation of it in a letter. We now show the circumstances of the affair itself. It seems to us to be competent to show that this transaction, this occurrence, at Winstead did come to be the subject of scandalous remark there. That is all.

The Court—I think not.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be good enough to note our exception.

Mr. Evarts (after a pause, to the witness)—Was there a stove there in the room, or how was it? A.—There was a stove there.

Mr. Hill—I will say to your Honor and the jury, that we call this witness out of order, out of convenience to him.

Mr. Fullerton—He was out of order.

The Court—It was quite proper to call him as a foreign witness.

Mr. Evarts—He is going west.

Mr. Fullerton (to the departing witness)—Go west, young man, go west.

Mrs. Ovington was then called, Mr. Shearman explaining that she was in very feeble health.

The Court—She can sit in a chair there [below the witness stand. To the officer] Place a comfortable chair there.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARIA N. OVINGTON.

Mrs. Maria N. Ovington was then sworn and examined as follows:

Mr. Hill—Are you the wife, Mrs. Ovington, of the witness, Edward J. Ovington, who has just been examined? A.—I am.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 148 Hicks street.

Q.—And how long have you resided there? A.—Since May last.

Q.—How long have you known the parties to this action? A.—I have known them since their tin wedding, in 1865.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You will have to exert yourself a little; you are not in good health, and perhaps your voice is a little affected; you must speak louder or we must repeat the answer.

The Court—The counsel can repeat the answer, perhaps.

Mr. Hill—My question related to the parties, and by that I mean Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton; you have now stated how long you had been acquainted with Mrs. Tilton, please state how long you have been acquainted with Mr. Beecher? A.—I think it was sometime in 1865.

Q.—So that you have known both of them for about the same length of time. How long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Ever since 1864.

Q.—Met her upon the same occasion with her husband? A.—Yes, sir; we had an invitation to a tin wedding.

Q.—Please state to his Honor and the jury how intimate you have been with the family? A.—There was no intimacy until the Fall of 1867, when my husband was very ill indeed; Mrs. Tilton, being a member of the church, came to call upon me, and offered her services in any way that she could serve me. From that time we have been very intimate. I have been absent from the city frequently for a long time together, but when I have been in the city I have always been on terms of intimacy with her.

Q.—Where did you live in 1865, with reference to Mr. Tilton's house?

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Hill)—Repeat the answer; the jury cannot hear.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no, let the stenographer read it.

The Stenographer (reading)—"There was no intimacy until the Fall of 1867, when my husband was very sick indeed; Mrs. Tilton, being a member of the church, came to call upon me, and offered her services in any way that she could serve me; from that time we have been very intimate; I have been absent from the city frequently for a long time together; but when I have been in the city I have always been on terms of intimacy with her."

Mr. Hill—Please state how frequent her calls were during the affliction of your husband's sickness? A.—Almost daily.

Judge Neilson—The stenographer will in each case repeat the answer.

Mr. Hill—Very well.

The Stenographer (reading)—Almost daily.

Mr. Evarts—The trouble is, the stenographer doesn't read much louder than the lady speaks.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you can repeat the rest?

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—You may state if Mrs. Tilton rendered any other service at that time? A.—She did also take care of my youngest child, which was ill, at the same time.

Q.—Now, how long did your husband's sickness continue? A.—Until the Summer of 1868.

Q.—Yes. I asked you before where you were living at that time, with reference to Mr. Tilton's.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Hill)—It is important the jury should hear the answers. Repeat them?

Mr. Hill—They have begun it over there, let them continue.

Q.—Where was your residence at the time—the time of your husband's sickness and acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton, with reference to her house? A. (In a loud tone of voice)—The old No. 95 Livingston street, the present No. 125.

Q.—That was your residence? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Tilton's was then, I think, No. 130 Livingston street, since changed to No. 174 Livingston street.

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, do you recollect the publication of the Woodhull scandal in November, 1872? A.—Perfectly well.

Q.—Yes. Do you recollect then, whether there was any affair of friendship or kindness between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I was confined to my bed at that time, but sent word by my nurse to Mrs. Tilton ——

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—We object to it, Sir.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—I do not care about what word you sent, but state whether you offered your assistance and sympathies to her? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, please state whether or not you have in times of affliction been accustomed to offer mutually your services one to the other? A.—We have.

MRS. TILTON'S CHARACTER IN HER HOME.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, won't you please state what Mrs. Tilton's manner and habit was in her own home as to religious services, as her religious character, and her observation of——

Mr. Beach—Objected to, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think it would answer your purpose to have her describe her home in her own way, would it not?

Mr. Hill—Very well.

Q.—What was her character, as you knew it, in her home? A.—A beautifully religious woman, a very affectionate mother, and, as I supposed at that time, a very-much-beloved wife.

Mr. Hill—Yes.

The Witness—And a very loving wife.

Mr. Hill—Yes. How about her observance of religious duties in her family relations? A.—She was strictly religious.

Mr. Hill—Yes.

The Witness—I think, a very beautiful example of Christianity.

Q.—Now, when did you first observe that as the character of Mrs. Tilton, in her house? A.—In 1867 and subsequent; 1868 more particularly, I think.

Q.—You may state, Mrs. Ovington, whether her calls upon you in affliction were of a religious character at all, or whether she ministered to them—endeavored to minister to spiritual wants of the sick there?

Mr. Beach—It is objected to.

Judge Neilson—You may ask her, I think, very properly of the character of her calls.

Mr. Beach—Of what materiality is the character of the visits between these ladies? It is not material to any issue in this case.

Judge Neilson—All the counsel wants is to get the character of the lady in her household.

Mr. Beach—It is not the character of the lady; it is the character of the home.

Judge Neilson—The character of the lady in respect to her home.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, it is a great deal more than the character of the home. It is an observation on the part of counsel on the other side to suggest that there is nothing in this examination material to this issue. The point is this, your Honor, that we have a right to show the whole nature and character of this lady with a view to further evidence which we shall gradually introduce, which will show how and why her husband came to think of inventing this charge against her—the pretext he had—the excuse he might have in his own character and in his own relations to his wife. We want to show what was her nature, and what was the incompatibility, as he might afterward claim, between him and her, and gradually to show how this difficulty arose in the family.

Judge Neilson—We have no question with her. The counsel has a right to examine this lady to get at the condition of the household; whether in harmony or not; that is the extent of it.

Mr. Hill—I am uncertain whether the question I am now about to ask falls within the ruling. However, I will present it.

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, please state whether Mrs. Tilton was engaged in benevolent enterprises in the city.

Mr. Beach—Objected to, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think she may answer that.

The Witness—I think she was.

Mr. Beach—I object to the answer, and move to strike it out.

Judge Neilson—The answer is, "I think she was."

Mr. Beach—No, Sir—"I should judge she was."

Mr. Evarts—That is the form of the answer.

The Witness—I know that she was interested in the "Bethel;" whether at that time or not I do not recollect.

Mr. Hill—You may state to his Honor and the jury how much of her time—within your knowledge, of course—was devoted to charitable employments and works of mercy. A.—I think she made it a point of duty to give all the time that she rightfully could, that her family did not demand. I think that was her duty and pleasure.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, that is all a very beautiful tribute to the lady's friend, but it is obvious to your Honor that she does not speak from knowledge. The answer shows it is a mere conclusion of judgment.

Judge Neilson—It seems to be in the nature of an estimate; still, I think we will let it stand.

Mr. Beach—Very well; I have no particular objection to it, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Mrs. Ovington, do you recollect a trip you made to Havana, departing in the Fall of 1872? A.—Nov. 12, 1872, I left for Havana.

Q.—When did you return? A.—Sept. 23, 1873, to the city; I was absent in the Summer, not in Havana all the time.

Q.—But you were away from the city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how much were you away from the city from your return in September, 1873, down to the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—I did not leave the city from 1873 until last August, 1874.

Q.—It is suggested that I ask you why you went to Havana; was it because of your health? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what has been your state of health from the time of your return in 1873 down to the present time? A.—I have not left the house since last October, the 13th; the previous Winter, for four or five months, I was not out of the house but once; I was not able to go out for any time until the Summer.

Q.—I will call your attention again from the time beginning with the Bacon letter. Do you recollect reading or hearing that paper read? A.—I think on Friday, 26th of June; I think my husband brought it home and read it to me.

Q.—Are you certain of the day of the month or of the week? A.—It was Thursday, I think, the 26th; I am not certain of the day of the month, but it was on a Thursday—a Friday I mean. He spoke to me of it on a Thursday, and on Friday brought the paper home, and read it to me aloud.

Mr. Evarts—What day was it? A.—Friday.

Mr. Hill—Well, please state whether or not you determined at once to see Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Court—As to what you did thereupon.

A VISIT TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—What did you on hearing of this new trouble? A.—I arose from the lounge where I had been lying, and I said to myself I will go and see Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Omit what you said to yourself.

The Court—You arose from your lounge, that is all.

Q.—Did you go to Mrs. Tilton's? A.—I was not well enough.

Q.—You were not well enough? A.—I was not well enough to go over there on Friday.

Q.—When did you go? A.—On the Sabbath following.

Q.—What time? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Who took you to the house? How did you come to go? A.—My husband. In the morning, before attending church, I asked him to take me around to see Mrs. Tilton, and he said he would do so; I asked him to leave me there and to call for me at Mrs. Tilton's in the afternoon; he said he would; in the afternoon he started from the house; it was 2 or 3 o'clock, I think, in the afternoon; I went to Mrs. Tilton's house then.

Q.—Whom did you see and what occurred? A.—Carroll opened the door for me; my husband remained on the pavement, where Mr. Tilton saw him in front of the house; I entered the hall, Carroll inviting me into the parlor, but I did not accept the invitation; in a few moments Mrs. Tilton came down the stairs.

Mr. Hill—Wait a moment; now, go on.

Witness—In a few moments Mrs. Tilton came down stairs looking—

Mr. Beach—Never mind how she looked.

Mr. Hill—I submit her appearance is admissible.

Witness—It will explain, perhaps, what I said afterward.

The Court—This lady had not seen Mrs. Tilton in a long time, as it appears now; she was not in a position, and she might, I think, mention any marked changes in her appearance.

Mr. Hill—That is all I want.

The Court (continuing)—But as to any minute or general details of her general appearance, or an opinion as to her health or to her trouble, that would not do.

Mr. Hill—Oh, no, we don't ask that; we simply want Mrs. Tilton's general appearance as she came in, if there was anything marked or special about her.

Mr. Beach—Suppose there was, of what materiality it it?

The Court—Suppose she was in tears, she might have been in the same condition the day before. I don't think you could introduce anything about that. I should think it is inadmissable.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will recognize the position that, so far as the general competency of evidence goes then the witness can speak as to what she saw of Mrs. Tilton that day. Now, until it is disclosed what it was that she saw it may not be apparent whether it was material or not. It is evidence that we have a right to bring in because it is what passed under the eye of this witness herself.

Mr. Beach—What passed in the actions, conduct, or appearance of Mrs. Tilton under the eye of this witness is not presumptively evidence; on the contrary, it is presumptively evidence immaterial and incompetent, and, therefore, if the gentleman proposes to make it anything material to the subject matter, he should state what he expects or proposes to prove. It is utterly immaterial to the issue in this case, I submit to your Honor, whether Mrs. Tilton was appearing well and cheerful and happy, or ill and desponding and depressed. I submit, therefore, that it should be rejected.

Mr. Evarts—I think, if your Honor please, that when we ask for what is said presumptively it is not evidence, but when we ask what the witness thought, it is presumptively evidence.

The Court—State what you expect to prove by this question.

Mr. Hill—I wish to prove that the general appearance and the state of health of Mrs. Tilton was the subject of conversation very soon afterward between this witness and Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—Do you propose to show she observed it?

Mr. Hill—We propose to show she observed a sorrowful condition on the part of Mrs. Tilton, and that her health seemed very greatly impaired, and that she seemed very weak.

The Court—In other words, that she was weak and not in good health; you may ask her about the general condition of her health.

Mr. Fullerton—That raises another question which we are to follow up. Suppose they prove she was, or seemed to be, in ill-health, shall we be permitted to show the cause?

The Court—As it stands there may be a dozen causes for it.

Mr. Fullerton—Exactly so; therefore it is not proper evidence.

The Court—I think it is the general fact you want—it is the general fact it is true; it is to the general condition of her health we have to do with. What have we got to do with the condition of the lady's health on that day? Nothing.

Mr. Fullerton—Nothing, Sir.

The Court—It proves nothing.

Mr. Fullerton—If there is anything pertinent to the evidence and the issue we have a right to have it, but admit this and we will have side issues innumerable.

The Court—If she states the general fact of the condition of the lady's health you would not have occasion to object to it.

Mr. Beach—Why not, Sir? It is not bad health, it is not bad appearance, but it is despondency and distress they seem to wish to show. It is brought to that point for the purpose of drawing the conclusion that all these disturbances and distress of Mrs. Tilton arose from the recent publication of the Bacon letter. Can we be placed in that attitude by the admission of this general fact that it was improper evidence without having the opportunity of explaining what was the real cause and condition, which, of course, your honor will not permit.

The Court—I think simply that he may ask and ascertain from this lady whether on being left with Mrs. Tilton she appeared to be in good health or not—that simple general fact.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is of no great consequence.

Mr. Hill (to witness)—State, Mrs. Tilton, how that was.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Ovington.

Mr. Hill—Mrs. Ovington.

The Court—Whether she appeared to be in good health or not, Madam.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we think the question should be this—state what you observed in the appearance of Mrs. Tilton? It is presumptively good evidence.

THE CONDITION OF MRS. TILTON'S HEALTH.

The Court—It is too broad. I will allow you to put the question what appeared to be the condition of her health; that you can put.

Q.—Now, what is the answer to that Mrs. Ovington? A.—She looked very pale, very white, and I told my husband—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Madam.

Mr. Hill—Never mind what you told him; give the fact as you observed it.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor, ought not this lady answer the question as to her apparent state of health; she is wandering into matter other than that—into another question?

Q.—What was her state of health? A.—Very feeble.

Q.—Now, what occurred between you?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—Between whom?

Mr. Evarts—What is the answer Mr. Stenographer?

The Stenographer (reading)—"What was her state of health? A.—Very feeble."

Q.—Go on and state Mrs. Ovington what occurred?

Mr. Fullerton—I think not.

Mr. Beach—We object, if your Honor please.

The Court—Who was present?

Mr. Hill—Very well, I will go back to that. Who was present at the interview between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No one but Mrs. Tilton and myself.

Q.—That was in the hall? A.—In the hall.

Q.—Where was Mr. Tilton? A.—At first he was in the parlor; I did not see him; he passed through the front window to the side of the carriage, talking to my husband.

Q.—And then you and Mrs. Tilton went into the parlor? A.—I went into the parlor on her invitation.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Tilton—

Witness (haughtily)—Mrs. Ovington, if you please.

WAS THE CONVERSATION REPEATED TO MR. TILTON?

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, was the subject of conversation—which you and Mrs. Tilton had in the parlor—the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Tilton afterward?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; that won't do, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Why not?

Mr. Fullerton—Because it is wrong; that is why.

Mr. Evarts—It is the simple question whether the subject of conversation Mrs. Tilton had with this lady was afterward the subject of conversation between this lady and Mr. Tilton, and she answers yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—I know she does, and therefore it is a leading question.

Mr. Evarts—Therefore it is not.

The Court—If this lady had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton you can pass to that in due time and give it in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

The Court—You can't state anything that passed between this lady and Mrs. Tilton in the parlor.

Mr. Evarts—Unless it was a subject of conversation with Mr. Tilton, and then what occurred between her and Mr. Tilton will be evidence.

The Court—Evidence whether it occurred in the parlor or not.

Mr. Evarts—I stated expressly what occurred between the witness and Mr. Tilton would be evidence.

The Court—When you come to that point you can examine her and take the evidence upon it.

Mr. Evarts—We do come to it; she had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton. We don't ask her about the conversation, or present that question first, but we want to prove what was said to Mr. Tilton concerning it.

Mr. Beach—That is not the question.

Mr. Evarts—It is.

Mr. Beach—It is not.

Mr. Evarts—It is. If not, well, then, what was the question?

Mr. Beach—You had better find out before you discuss it.

The stenographer, reading, "Now Mrs. Ovington was the subject of conversation which you and Mrs. Tilton had in the parlor—the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Tilton?"

The Court—That is ruled out, with the permission to give any conversation which this lady had with Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That I understand, but this is preliminary to it, and I say it is precisely the same; to that my learned friend did not object.

The Court—That is my ruling, Sir.

Q.—You had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton yourself—did you speak of that conversation to Mr. Tilton?

The Court—I have ruled you can do that, of course.

Witness—I did.

The Court—Proceed, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill—Why, I cannot finish with her in an hour. (It was now 4 o'clock.)

The Court—Yes, you can. It is too bad to bring this lady here again. We lose half an hour every day; we lost a quarter of an hour this morning.

Mr. Beach—[To the witness,]—What would you prefer?

Mrs. Ovington—Just as you decide.

Judge Neilson—Well, the majority is against me, I suppose. [To the Jury]—Be here to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A NEW BADGE FOR LIFE MEMBERS—THE SPRING MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a regular meeting at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, Gen. Ward took the chair. Among those present were Gen. Molineux, Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Col. Wingate, Col. Camp, Col. Gildersleeve, Major Smith, Capt. Casey, Capt. Story, Capt. Fulton, and E. H. Sanford. The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of $1,498 41. Mr. Sanford, in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that in view of the necessity for a barn on the range at Creedmoor, it was recommended that the building occupied last season as a refreshment stand opposite the 200-yard firing point be adapted to that purpose. Col. Wingate, Chairman of the Range Committee, reported that the range was ready for use, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the proposed alteration of the refreshment stand for the purposes of a stable would at once be effected. Capt. Story, for the Prize Committee, submitted a variety of samples for a representative badge for the use of the life members. After some consideration one was selected. The trophy will represent a Maltese cross, with an additional bar, the whole surrounded by a wreath of laurel. In the centre will be a representation of the target used at 500 yards' distance. On the several bars will be inscribed "N. R. A., 1875." The badge will be attached to a pin-bar bearing the inscription, "Creedmoor—Life Member." On motion of Gen. Molineux, the Secretary was instructed to drop from the roll the names of those life members who had not paid their subscription fee. Capt. Fulton moved that the sum of $2,000 be appropriated for the purpose of increasing the height of the embankment on the range. The motion was adopted, and the matter referred to the Range Committee with power to adopt plans and receive proposals for the execution of the work. A prolonged discussion next took place upon a motion of Capt. Fulton to alter the present style of targets in use at Creedmoor to that adopted by the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, England. The following committee was finally appointed to discuss the matter, with instructions to submit a report at the next meeting of the board: Capt. Fulton, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Wingate, Col. Camp, and Major Smith. On motion, the Executive Committee were directed to select the date and prepare a programme for the Spring meeting of the association at Creedmoor, to be submitted to the board at its next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOOK TRADE.

The Central Book-sellers' Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr A. C. Barnes presiding, to take action on the report of the Executive Committee relative to reform in the trade. Letters were read from Messrs. Smith, English & Co., Philadelphia; Mr. William Lee, of Boston; Mr. James M. Cushing, Mr. H. J. Holman, and others, publishers in various cities of the Union, expressing concurrence in the movement. Mr. Appleton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That any dealer, whether a member of this association or not, who does not conform to its rules, shall be reported by any member cognizant of the fact to the Arbitration Committee, and the committee shall investigate the charge, and if established shall report it to each house in the trade. Hereafter, until notified by the Arbitration Committee that the offending house agrees to conform to the rules, no house in the association shall buy from the offending house, directly or indirectly, or sell to them, directly or indirectly, at a better discount than twenty per cent.

The resolution was fully discussed, and finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Appleton, Holt, and Hall, whose duty will be to circulate it for the signatures of the trade, and to report it back to the association when, in the committee's judgment, a sufficient number have agreed to the measures for enforcing the rules. Messrs. Randolph, Simmons, and Dodd were appointed a committee to wait on the Sunday-school book publishers and induce them to adhere to the rules. The association then adjourned.

A FIREMAN'S CERTIORARI.

George McLaughlin, formerly Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 of the Fire Department, has obtained a writ of certiorari to bring the proceedings had before the Commissioners, and on which he was dismissed, before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. The dismissal is said to have been for selling his pay in advance; but he claims he had no notice, that no proper charges were made against him, and no proper evidence taken.

STEALING BY WHOLESALE.

Yesterday morning C. H. Lang, driver in the employ of William Moller & Son, sugar refiners at No. 58 Vandam street, left his horse and truck, on which were ten barrels of sugar, valued at $250, standing at the bulkhead adjoining Pier No. 33, East River, while he entered a store near by to attend to some business. When he returned he discovered that some one had made off with the horse and truck and sugar. The horse and truck were subsequently found in Williamsburg, where they had been abandoned, but no trace of the sugar could be obtained.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF MR. GREEN.

EX-MAYOR HALL BEFORE THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE ALDERMEN—A CLOUD OF OLD CHARGES PRESENTED BY JOHN B. HASKIN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Purroy in the chair, and the investigation of the official conduct of Controller Green was continued. Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall was the first witness called. In reply to a question concerning the refusal of the Controller to pay just claims against the City, he said that he had been counsel in some fifty suits, in which the costs had amounted to about $2,000. In this connection he referred to the case of Dr. Rosenthal, interpreter of the Court of General Sessions, who had been refused the payment of his salary even after he had obtained a judgment against the City for the salary due him the month before. He was then asked whether there had been any understanding between himself and the Controller, or between himself and the friends of the Controller, at the time of the appointment of the latter to the position he now holds. To this he declined to make any answer, and was asked to give the reasons for his refusal. "That is a question I must decline to answer," said Mr. Hall. "Can you give your reasons for declining to answer?" was the next question. "No," said Mr. Hall, "I don't think that is in the scope of your inquiry."

Q.—Has his appointment as Controller been prejudicial or beneficial to your professional interests? A.—It should naturally result from what you have already asked me that it had been beneficial.

Q.—Well, don't you know? A.—Professionally, yes, Sir.

The witness then referred to suits that had been brought to recover the present value of real estate, said to belong to the City, now in the hands of citizens, which amounted to many millions of dollars. This property consisted of water fronts, fillings, &c., &c. When he was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission resolutions were passed to bring test suits for its recovery, and a contingent fee was to be paid to the counsel employed. Mr. Hall did not mention the name of the counsel, but it is supposed that he referred to Mr. Traphagen. Not long after the witness left the Sinking Fund Commission Mr. Green attacked the proposition, and the suits were discontinued.

Some of these matters were now being barred by the statute of limitations, but others might be revived. Many able lawyers thought that these suits might be prosecuted in the interest of the City. In the matter of the refusal of Mr. Green to settle the bill against the City for printing Mr. Hall's message, when he was Mayor, and charging for it as an advertisement, Mr. Hall said that he had ordered it to be so printed, and had particularly requested the gentleman in charge of the publication office of the *Herald* to have the message published in the editorial columns of the paper as reading matter, as he did not want it to go into a supplement where it would not be read. After some further testimony the witness, in reply to a question to that effect, said he could not say whether the financial management of the Controller had advanced or retarded the growth of the City.

Mr. Salem H. Wales, Commissioner of Docks, was the next witness. He read a written statement containing all the facts stated by him at his previous examination before the committee, which, after being sworn to by the witness, was handed to the Chairman of the committee to be placed on file. In the opinion of this witness the financial management of the Controller had tended to impair the growth of the City.

Mr. John Wheeler, the Chairman of the Board of Tax Commissioners, was next called. This witness testified in regard to the alleged expenditure by the Controller of the surplus interest on the City debt for 1873 to pay interest on the City debt for the following year, without the authority of the Board of Apportionment. He said it was not usual for unexpended balances to be used for any purpose unless authority was given by resolution, and that there was no previous case of its having been done within his knowledge.

Mr. John B. Haskin was next called by the committee. Mr. Haskin, after a short introductory speech, presented a voluminous document containing twenty-two distinct charges, with accompanying specifications, against the Controller. Two of these charges, he said, he was prepared to substantiate by the evidence of witnesses whose names he would furnish to the committee if desired, and the others could be proven by witnesses whose names would be given to the committee by other persons whom he would name. The two charges referred to by Mr. Haskins are—first, the alleged employment of Dexter A. Hawkins and Simon Sterne as lobbyists in Albany, and the alleged payment of $7,444 to Hawkins and over $3,000 to Sterne, such employment being without the consent of the Corporation Counsel, who alone has power to authorize it; second, the payment of $1,650 to Simon Sterne for redrafting the law relating to the annexation of West Farms and King's Bridge, which work was not, in the opinion of the witness, worth $250. The document containing the charges and specifications was duly received by the committee, and the meeting was then adjourned until Saturday next at 1 o'clock.

THE WEEK'S HEALTH RECORD.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS—OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY, DISINFECTING, AND VACCINATING CORPS—VENTILATION OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE CARS.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Prof. Chandler in the chair. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

In the week ending on Saturday, Feb. 27, there were 605 deaths reported in this City, against 622 verified deaths during the previous week. The mean temperature rose to 38.8° Fahrenheit last week, and for two days was 25° above the mean of the preceding six weeks. There was a marked decrease in mortality, chiefly in the lists of phthisis and other chronic diseases.

Pneumonia and other inflammatory diseases of the organs of respiration continue to be the most frequent and obstinate causes of death. During the eleven weeks since the unusually cold weather began, there have been 867 deaths charged to pneumonia and 330 to bronchitis, in a total mortality amounting to 6,712. The record for the successive weeks is as follows:

Week ending 1874.	Total Mortality.	Deaths of Persons 70 years of age and upward.	Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.	Deaths from Pneumonia.	Deaths from Bronchitis.	Mean Temperature.
Dec. 19	571	34	236	58	18	30.6°
Dec. 26	579	37	266	53	32	31.9°
1875.						
Jan. 2	610	40	268	74	36	29.9°
Jan. 9	612	45	239	84	28	28.5°
Jan. 16	696	34	291	93	30	19.9°
Jan. 23	624	45	222	96	36	19.4°
Jan. 30	604	42	245	93	37	26.8°
Feb. 6	578	38	229	77	25	26.4°
Feb. 13	611	47	261	76	26	17.0°
Feb. 20	622	35	268	77	29	26.4°
Feb. 27	605	32	276	86	33	38.8°

The continued cold which has been attended by these fatal results in New-York has extended across the two hemispheres, and is charged with similar results in most of the great cities north of the fortieth latitude. Even in Paris there were 131 deaths charged to bronchitis and pneumonia the first week in February, in a total mortality of 957, and in London, the same week, there were 366 deaths from those two causes, in a total of 1,552. The most populous and crowded cities report far the greatest ratios of mortality by these acute inflammations of the lungs, thus indicating the fact that other causes contribute to the fatality of the excessive cold.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that during the past week the corps of Inspectors made 1,083 inspections, and investigated 78 complaints from citizens in relation to nuisances. The disinfecting corps visited 65 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 57 premises, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-nine cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and two dead bodies to the Morgue, by the ambulance corps.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks: Week ending Feb. 20—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 53; measles, 2; diphtheria, 101; small-pox, 81; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4. For the week ending Feb. 27—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 54; measles, 7; diphtheria, 93; small-pox, 75; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4.

From this statement it will be seen that a slight decrease in the number of cases of small-pox and diphtheria occurred during the past week.

Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccinating Corps, reported 10,030 vaccinations during the month of February. The corps have confined themselves to house to house vaccination, and to districts where small-pox made its appearance, and where the residents have been threatened with the epidemic. The pupils of Grammar School No. 18, Public Schools No. 41 and No. 16, the inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Half-Orphan Asylum, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, were all successfully vaccinated during the past month.

The following resolution, adopted by the Assembly, was received:

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the City of New-York be, and they are hereby requested to transmit to the Assembly, within ten days, a detailed statement of the amount of fines, penalties, and counsel fees collected for the year 1874, and also what disposition was made of the moneys collected.

The board ordered Col. Prentice, the attorney of the board, to make out the detailed statement required by the resolution, and transmit the same to Albany. The statement will be sent during the present week, and will show the collection and payment to the City Chamberlain of nearly $10,000.

The new method of ventilation adopted by the Eighth avenue street cars was approved by the board, which then adjourned.

THE WHITE COUNTERFEITING.

About a week ago a house in Attleborough, Mass., occupied by William and George Young, was entered by secret service detectives, who discovered the tools and machinery for counterfeiting the last issue of fifty-cents currency, and also found an amount of the counterfeit currency, which is a dangerous imitation of the genuine. They arrested William, and, subsequently, on information given by him, succeeded in securing Joseph White and his wife, the former on the charge of being the principal in this counterfeiting business, and the latter as being an accessory. All these persons were taken before a United States Commissioner in Boston, before whom the case is now pending. George fled to this City, and was found on Water street on Monday evening, by secret service detectives, who, yesterday morning, brought their prisoner before Commissioner Shields, when he waived an examination here, consenting to be immediately taken before the Commissioner in Boston.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE—MARY STUART.—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH between Messrs. E. P. Weston and J. R. Judd.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It would seem that the House of Representatives has partially recovered from the political passion which enabled Mr. BUTLER to drive the Force bill through with whip and spur. It yesterday added to its passage of the Louisiana resolutions the adoption of Mr. POLAND'S resolution on Arkansas. This declares that there is no occasion for interference in the affairs of Arkansas by any department of the Federal Government. It was desperately opposed by BUTLER and his friends, but was pressed with great firmness by Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, aided by Mr. SCUDDER, of this State, and was finally adopted by a vote of 150 to 80. Mr. SCUDDER has not taken a very prominent part in Congress, but his speech yesterday is said to have been very able, and to have won for him the cordial respect of the House. Mr. POLAND'S argument was elaborate and more than usually effective, and added to the debt which the country certainly owes him for his recent course in regard to the Republican Southern policy. The passage of this resolution, we hope, will prevent any complication in Arkansas. It is, in effect, an instruction to the President to refrain from giving any support to the pretensions of BROOKS.

Among the most noticeable acts of the closing hours of the Forty-third Congress must be classed the passage by the Senate of the House bill for the equalization of bounties. Important amendments were made in the Senate which it is reported will kill the bill. As it stands it provides for the payment to every soldier, sailor, or marine, "including those borne upon the rolls as slaves and Indians," a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month (one hundred dollars a year) for the time served between April 12, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, less the sum received as bounty under the United States laws. The House bill provided also for the deduction of the bounty paid by the States. This was, however, omitted by the Senate. In case of the death of the persons referred to by the bill, the money is to go to the widow, if she has not remarried, or if there be no widow, or she has remarried, then to minor children. As the bill passed the House it was estimated by its advocates to appropriate some thirty million dollars. The Second Auditor, however, estimates the amount called for at nearly twice that sum, and the Paymaster General places it at one hundred million dollars. The Senate amendment adds the State bounty, which was said by Gen. SHERMAN, an excellent authority, to reach the sum of $286,781,256. The bill, as passed by the Senate, appropriates, therefore, from three hundred and seventeen million to three hundred and eighty-seven million dollars, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow at five per cent. or less. A provision in the bill is framed to prevent the payment of the money to claim agents, how efficiently we cannot say. Whatever may be the abstract justice of this measure, it is to be hoped that it will not be heard from again this session. What is the sense in spending a month in devising ways and means to raise forty million of dollars and then voting away ten times that amount in an hour?

Although the Judge and counsel engaged in the Beecher trial have complained on several occasions of the inaccuracy of the *Tribune* reports—indeed, have even intimated that they are willfully garbled—a witness has now voluntarily come forward to testify to their accuracy. This witness is no less a personage than Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, and the "editor" of the *Tribune* evidently is very proud indeed of her "indorsement," and describes it as a "little episode." It is not the only "episode," according to all accounts, in which Mr. GREELEY'S successor and Mrs. WOODHULL have been concerned. But it requires no slight degree of stupidity, or contempt of public opinion, to parade the theories of "Mrs. WOODHULL," in large type, in the columns of what was once a respectable newspaper. An "editor" is, possibly, free to choose his associates and companions from any class which he may happen to prefer, but he insults the respectable portion of the public by making his paper the organ of his friends when they are of the Woodhull stamp. And the man who does this recently pretended to be aghast at Senator CARPENTER because he was not "chaste." Good young man! As the old saying goes, he could not say "bo" to a goose. All sorts of people have had a hand in the *Tribune* during the last few years, but it was not until yesterday that Mrs. WOODHULL appeared as one of its chief advisers and contributors.

A good sharp cross-examination is not an unwelcome feature in this long trial over at Brooklyn. Lawyers will read with interest the specimens of Mr. FULLERTON'S workmanship in this direction, which are given in our report to-day, and even the general reader will not be sorry to see a witness subjected to a thorough sifting. Mr. FULLERTON made mince-meat of some of the evidence, and we cannot learn that he was obliged to read his questions from a carefully-prepared manuscript. He is a man who knows his business, and can get along in court without the aid of "cribs," "coaches," or other appliances for the relief of the distressed.

Somebody with a genius for blundering, or worse, has been attacking the Finance Department for refusing to pay a balance of $5,117 due to the Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, another balance of $1,282 due to the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, and a third of $[illegible]14 due to the Foundling Asylum. The two former were for expenses incurred last year, and required the authority of the Board of Apportionment for the transfer of unexpended balances. That was obtained, and the claims appear to have been paid next day. The Foundling Asylum appropriation was for expenses incurred in January of this year. The legality of its payment formed the subject of an opinion from the Corporation Counsel touching the effect of the constitutional amendments on charitable appropriations. That opinion, which we published the other day, declared that the payment of the claim was not barred by these amendments, and it was paid accordingly.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR fully bearing out the views which have been frequently expressed in these columns on the inexpediency of the City's embarking in the railroad business. Mr. O'CONOR has not examined the constitutional amendments with regard to their bearing upon this question, but he says that if they do not forbid this abuse of Municipal authority, it is matter for regret, and he is certain that a policy adverse to such practices pervades the amendments. Mr. O'CONOR is at one with the respectable members of all parties in the opinion that "the great political evil of the times is the tendency in Governmental agencies to assume the conduct of affairs properly belonging to the sphere of private or individual enterprise." These views did not suit the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit, to whom they were addressed, and therefore he did not make them public. They will suit, however, the intelligent portion of this community, and, therefore, we reproduce them to-day.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AGAIN

By a vote of 113 to 65, the House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill partially restoring the franking privilege. The precise extent of this restoration is an allowance of free transmission through the mails on a Congressional frank of the *Record*, agricultural reports and seeds, and all public documents now printed, or authorized to be printed; but this privilege must cease on the 1st of December, 1875. There was a call for the yeas and nays on the amendment, but the demand was refused, and the vote was taken by tellers. It would appear that the members were not so proud of their record on this subject that they were willing to have their names appear among those who voted for the restoration. But, when Mr. GARFIELD had moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. CESSNA had moved to lay that motion on the table, a demand for the roll-call was sustained, and the vote thus secured may be fairly taken as showing the position of members on the question. We find that Republicans and Democrats united harmoniously in support of the re-establishment of the franking nuisance. Messrs. BECK, of Kentucky, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, agreed together for once; and Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, appropriately joined with Mr. T. C. PLATT, of New-York, in the support of a measure which has repeatedly been condemned by the people and rejected by the House. The bill is a temporary expedient, it is true, and is intended to be operative only until next December. At that date, however, the new Democratic House of Representatives will meet and begin to pick up the bits of patronage accessible to the party; and it would be asking too much of human nature that the newly-fledged Congressmen shall then refuse to join with the more aged sinners in a second extension of the franking privilege. Indeed, we need not be surprised if the next Congress should bring back the entire old nuisance, once more burdening the mails without any limit.

We understand that the plea for this so-called "temporary" revival of the Congressional frank is that the accumulation of public documents is so great that means must be provided for their circulation. The law abolishing the franking privilege was passed at the last session of the Forty-second Congress. It took effect July 1, 1873. Since that time, one would suppose, the printing of public documents might have been arranged to fit the new and more economical order of things. But Congressmen have not relaxed one whit of their eagerness to print stuff that nobody reads, and put into muslin covers good paper spoiled for all uses but that of the trunk-maker and the junk-mill. It is said that the Capitol is choked with printed matter in sheets, pamphlets, and bound volumes. The crypt is a mausoleum of statesmanship in type; the folding-rooms are filled with reports and Executive documents; and members who lounge in committee rooms are knee-deep in their own eloquence, or they are inundated with that of their colleagues. It is to dispose of this vast accumulation that the general delivery has been ordered. The Agricultural Bureau has had its own special allotment of its printed reports for distribution; Congress has also ordered its proportion; and by the new schedule, both lots are included in the flood of matter to be distributed, to say nothing of the garden seeds which are added to the mass of free mails. It is precisely this great volume of printed stuff that has provoked so much complaint. Congressional correspondence has never formed a considerable element in the burden of the mails when the frank has been permitted. But books, pamphlets, speeches, and seeds have literally made the mail-carriers and postal service groan. This all comes back again for the next nine months.

So far as our observation goes, there has never been any demand for the restoration of the franking nuisance, except on the part of Congressmen. The new men especially long for a taste of the sweets of privilege. And this view of the case warrants the belief that the new Democrats will be as eager for a continuance of the frank next Fall as their political associates are now for its restoration. The Democrats of this Congress are a fair example of what we may expect of those of the next. Some of them never saw their illustrious names on a franked document, and they went for the amendment yesterday with a rush. They were supported by some Republicans who ought to have been in better company. Mr. SPEER said, when a proposition similar to this was made in the House, that "the lash of the newspapers" had driven many to vote for an abolition of the franking privilege, against their better judgment. We do not know about "the lash," but, if there was any lash used, it was that of public opinion, and we scarcely believe that it could be possible for Congress to pass a more superfluous measure than this which has just met with its approval. The bill, as variously amended, goes to a Conference Committee; but there is not a strong probability that the amendment which revives the frank will be radically changed before it becomes a law.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

Considering the distaste which the Democracy of this City profess for the interference of the Legislature in local affairs, they have been wonderfully industrious in contriving new methods of tinkering at Albany the fundamental law of the City. Our present charter is certainly not an ideally perfect instrument, but it is the best which the present generation has seen, and it only needs a fair period of trial to make it a still more potent aid in the maintenance of good government than it has yet proved. It embodies certain principles, however, to which the average Democratic politician is firmly opposed. It recognizes the accountability of the local official to the State; it imposes salutary checks upon the spending of the public money, and it makes some provision for the representation of minorities. To remove the first objection, the Democratic majority in the Assembly, in defiance of the protest of their more intelligent leaders, have passed the Costigan bill. To obviate the second, they have introduced bills to legalize more or less fraudulent claims upon the City Treasury, to dispense with the necessity of giving out public work by public letting, and to enable the Aldermen to pass resolutions involving the expenditure of money without requiring a majority of three-fourths of all the members elected. The minority principle of the charter has been indirectly attacked in a variety of ways. Yesterday Senator FOX introduced a bill to sweep it away altogether by reconstituting the Board of Aldermen on the basis of one member from each Assembly district, elected by a simple majority vote.

The obvious intent of all these bills is to give Tammany Hall the entire control of patronage and ample opportunities for enjoying the plunder of the City. Under the cry of "Home Rule" they propose in every possible way to enlarge the powers while diminishing the accountability of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The one must be an autocrat, responsible only to those who pull the wires of the Tammany organization, and the other must simply embrace the caucus nominees of grog-shop politicians, intrusted with the greatest possible power, so as to be able to reward a host of greedy followers, and relieved of all control by the minority, so that there may be no occasion to allow any of the pickings to pass beyond the Democratic household.

The bill of Senator FOX would work in this way: Under the existing system there are six Aldermen elected for the City at large and three from each of the five Senate districts, adding one to the upper district on account of the two new wards. The charter gives the minority a chance of electing two Aldermen at Large and one in each Senate district. The provision is the simplest of all devices for minority representation, but it has worked with surprising accuracy. At last election the Democrats elected four Aldermen at Large on an average vote of 60,000. The Republicans elected two, giving each of them a vote of over 38,000. The Democrats thus secured the full proportional representation to which they were entitled: the Republicans rather less than their proportion. In other words, it 60,000 Democrats are represented by four Aldermen, it needed but 30,000 Republicans to secure a claim to the other two. In the Senate districts there was a result almost precisely similar. Sixty-two thousand Democratic votes elected ten Aldermen and 43,000 Republican votes elected six Aldermen. In other words, it only needed 6,200 Democratic votes to elect an Alderman, while it needed the votes of 7,160 Republicans to effect the same result. The Democratic majority are, therefore, more than represented by their fourteen representatives in the Board of Aldermen, while the Republican minority have rather less than their due proportion in eight representatives.

Tammany Hall politicians have observed the fact that, while the majority principle which regulates the election of Assemblymen only gave the Republicans four representatives, the minority principle, applied to the election of Aldermen, gave them twice that number. They propose, therefore, to make the Aldermen returnable from Assembly districts, and thus secure that effacement of the minority which TWEED and his colleagues regarded as an indispensable preliminary to their schemes of plunder. Had this bill been introduced into the Assembly, any argument against it, based upon the rights of minorities, would have been thrown away. As it has been presented to a Republican Senate, it is to be hoped that the barefaced wrong it proposes to effect will be sufficient to prevent its ever being heard of again. The bill is merely one of the steps in an organized conspiracy to hand over this City once more into the power of a Ring of the lowest class of Democratic politicians. From every movement in that direction the people look to the Senate to deliver them.

THE CASE OF SHARKEY.

We have heretofore alluded to the fact that SHARKEY—convicted by the State of New-York of the crime of murder, and sentenced to be put to death—has escaped from the jurisdiction, not only of this State, but of the United States, and taken refuge in the neighboring Island of Cuba, where, for a second time, he has been committed to prison, and, in the last instance, by the authorities of that island for an assault committed therein upon an American sea Captain. If there be a case where the comity of nations—whether or not expressed in treaty stipulations—can bring about the delivery, by one State to another State, of a fugitive from the justice of the latter who takes refuge in the former, this would seem to be such a case. There is no dispute about the character of the offense charged against SHARKEY, or of its actual committal within the State of New-York, or of his sentence to death, or of his second crime by escape from the Tombs, or of the temporary asylum he has sought and obtained in Cuba. The United States and Spain, unfortunately, however, have no treaty entitling the former to *demand* his extradition, and, therefore, he remains in that island a fugitive from the justice of the State of New-York. We are bound to assume that the authorities of Cuba, having already arrested him and placed him in prison for a criminal offense within their own jurisdiction, do not seek to shelter him, and would be glad to be rid of him, if either the Government of the United States, or, indeed, of New-York, would satisfy them that he is the person who was judicially convicted and sentenced in, and who escaped from, this State.

That the United States and Spain have no treaty for the extradition of criminals seems at first strange; but we believe Spain has no such treaties with any Government. And Spanish prejudice against such international obligations appears to have been transmitted to the Spanish American States on this continent, for among them we have such treaties only with Venezuela, in 1860; Mexico, in 1861; the Dominican Republic, in 1867; and Nicaragua, in 1870. Between us and all the rest of South America there are no such beneficial arrangements for the punishment of criminals.

The Ashburton treaty, Aug. 9, 1842, contains our first adequate stipulations with any country for the extradition of fugitives from justice. The next year, it was followed by a similar treaty with France; in 1849, with the Sandwich Islands; in 1850, with Switzerland; in 1852, with Prussia; in 1856, with Austria; in 1860, with Sweden and Norway; in 1868, with Italy; and in 1874, after the affair of CARL VOGT, (whose extradition that State so much desired,) a treaty was entered into with Belgium. During 1853, 1855, and 1857, we negotiated extradition treaties with six States now embraced within the dominions of Germany.

Thus, with the Argentine Confederation, Bolivia, Brazil, Central America, Chili, China, Costa Rica, Equador, Greece, Guatemala, the Hanseatic Republics, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, New-Granada, the Ottoman Empire, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Russia, San Salvador, Siam, Tripoli, and Tunis, as well as Spain, the United States have no treaties of extradition.

But the absence of treaty stipulations for extradition did not, thirty years ago, amount to an absolute asylum and protection for criminals who succeeded in escaping from the State where the offenses were committed; because, then, while denying an *obligation* to surrender fugitives from justice, independent States did make such surrender in cases which appealed to their sense of justice and international safety. Even as late as 1864, the Executive Department of the United States, without any judicial interposition, arrested, by direction of Secretary SEWARD, and surrendered to Spain ARGUELEZ, who had been arrested in the City of New-York, charged by Spain with selling, as Governor of a district in Cuba, 141 men, who had been landed in that island from Africa, and then officially reporting them as dead of small-pox. A resolution introduced into the House of Representatives, condemning this act as a violation of our Constitution, and in derogation of the right of asylum, was rejected by a large majority, and the subject referred to a committee, but it was followed by no action of Congress. The reply of Mr. SEWARD to a Senate resolution, wherein he justified the Executive surrender of ARGUELEZ, is one of the most learned and instructive of Mr. SEWARD'S State papers. He vindicated the act under the law of nations, as recognized and enforced by the Constitution of the United States. He took the broad ground that the United States are never bound to furnish asylum to a dangerous foreign criminal, and that the President has authority, in his discretion, to surrender such a criminal to the demanding Government.

The exercise of the power of expulsion outside of their territorial limits, of persons for any reason obnoxious, is one of every-day occurrence among the Continental States of Europe. In Great Britain, however, and in the United States, such a power is rarely applied, for the reason that with these last-named nations crime is territorial, and is only punished therein when committed within their own jurisdiction; and if so committed, the person, if arrested therein, can be punished therein. Russia, Norway, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland, on the other hand, punish their own citizens for certain crimes even when committed in foreign countries.

Wherever a State will, as matter of comity, surrender to another State fugitives from its justice, the added stipulations of a treaty should work no immunity for the criminal, inasmuch as in addition to the national obligation contained therein of surrender, they would only formulate the facts and documents of crime upon which the receiving State will surrender to the requiring State. And without a treaty the surrendering State can demand whatever evidence of guilt it pleases. The usual treaty-evidence of crime is such as would justify apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the State in which the fugitive is.

It is to be regretted that the United States have not treaties of extradition which would secure the surrender of our criminals who take refuge in the West India Islands, on the Isthmian crossings, or in South America; but it is also to be regretted that even without a treaty, the comity existing between the United States and Spain cannot be safely exercised in respect to SHARKEY, and in a manner to secure his punishment in New-York for the offense of murder, aggravated by that other grave offense of bribing, or otherwise inducing, the officers of the Tombs in this City to facilitate his escape.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

Misfortunes continue to come in battalions upon the afflicted Democracy of this City. The hard-handed and unwashed, to whose exertions on election day, both in the way of voting themselves and preventing other people from voting, Tammany owes most of its victories, refuse to be comforted. The last ray of hope has departed, and left them in the darkness of despair. They gather in mournful groups both by day and by night to discuss the situation and contrast the dismal present with their brilliant past. They remember the days when their leaders not only furnished them with sinecure positions without limit, but met them at the convivial board, and in their company spent in riotous living the money which they had filched from the public Treasury.

But all this is sadly changed. The gigantic diamonds no longer gleam from their shirt fronts; if the truth must be told, these signs of the means by which they conquered long ago were transferred to the keeping of a prudent relative known to each of them as "my uncle." Champagne no longer delights the taste of these unaccustomed consumers, who have descended to the cheaper stimulant of whisky. The gorgeous club-rooms have nearly all disappeared through the ruthless agency of the auctioneer. This is what distracts the average working Democrat of the period, and renders him so intractable in the hands of the new "Boss." There was a great hope raised in the Democratic breast by the accession of Mayor WICKHAM. Now, said these hungry Democrats, all these Republicans will be turned out and we shall be put in. But it was speedily found that the Mayor was not "one of us." He was ready enough to turn out, and did some rather questionable things in endeavoring to carry out this part of the programme, but he did not seem ready to put in the ward politicians. To be suspected of belonging to the "swallow-tail" kind of Democracy is to incur the wrath of the men who keep Tammany on its legs, and recent events have already brought Mr. JOHN KELLY under suspicion. Because of the prevalence of "swallow-tailism" in the office of Mayor WICKHAM, the power of JOHN KELLY trembles in the balance.

Perhaps all danger might have been averted but for the latest and most inexcusable proof of the devotion of the Mayor to the "swallow-tails." For many months the hungry Democrats had been looking with longing eyes to the fat places they could make in the Department of Public Works, and had been waiting and hoping for the day when they would have the chance of realizing their dreams by the retirement of Mr. VAN NORT. At last it came, but the announcement of their opportunity was accompanied by the news that one of the detested "swallow-tails" had been given the vacant position. Patience at last ceased to be a virtue, and curses were heaped so liberally upon the "Boss" who had permitted this final outrage that Mr. KELLY thought it necessary to be very emphatic, in the meeting of Tammany Society, in declaring that the appointment of FITZ JOHN PORTER had been received with very general marks of approval. He knew better, of course, but the exigencies of his position sometimes require the "Boss" of Tammany to take some little liberties with truth.

The moral of all this is plain. The efforts of Mr. KELLY to make Tammany assume a virtue it has not, and appear respectable, are doomed to failure. The stream cannot rise higher than its source, and a few "swallow-tails" scattered here and there through the public offices cannot make the administration of our Municipal Government in the hands of Tammany either decent or honest. Mr. KELLY thinks he can do something in this way, no doubt, but he will soon see that he must satisfy the politicians who made Tammany infamous, or abdicate. They will not consent any longer to be deprived of the places to which they believe they have a natural right. Mr. KELLY must soon make his choice, and there can be hardly any question as to what it will be. The politicians will get the places and revel in public plunder, not exactly as in former days, but as nearly in that way as they dare. It is no safer now to put faith in Tammany than it was in TWEED'S time, and those of our honest citizens who are of the opposite opinion will speedily discover their mistake. Let the Democrats once get hold of the Fire Department, for example, and all respectable people will have cause to regret that they ever aided or abetted Mr. KELLY in his attempts to "reform" Tammany.

"THE DAY OF THE DEAD."

Annually, according to MARCOY, the women of the lower class in Cuzco observe a festival known as the "Day of the Dead." They then make a pilgrimage to the city cemetery, collect in the common ditch the heads, thigh-bones, and ribs of skeletons, the wreck of the dead which have been thrown out of the ground, and which they suppose to be those of their relatives, friends, or acquaintances. They select and assort these bones, arrange them in little heaps, and one after another set up the most plaintive wailings over them, tell them the gossip and scandal of the year, and water with native beer and their own tears the bones of the dear departed.

In Brooklyn they have changed all this. There the accumulation of four years of scandal is rehearsed, not in a cemetery to skeletons, but in a court-room to amused and delighted audiences. A teacher of morality is charged with the grossest immoralities. To prove it the plaintiff avers his belief in the repeated adulteries of his wife, and the only brother of the woman against whom guilt is alleged appears on the witness-stand to reinforce the charge, while the unfortunate wife and sister sits in court to hear the terrible tale insisted upon by her husband and brother, and rehearsed with minute particularity by those who have been her intimate friends.

Could the story be confined to the ears of those who hear it in the court-room it would be bad enough, but the prominence of one of the parties concerned compels the newspapers to print verbatim reports of the trial, and thus they are carried from one end of the country to the other, and become the subject of discussion in every home in the land. A crime the nature of which ought to be kept from the knowledge of the young until they arrive at years of discretion, is talked of glibly in every parlor and even by young men and women. The extent of the social demoralization in which this trial must result is beyond all estimate, and the longer the case continues, the more aggravated the harm and injury will be.

It is not for us to say what the interests of the parties involved may be in this respect, but certainly society has something at stake in the matter, and, regarding the case in this aspect, there is an imperative necessity that the trial should be disposed of as speedily as possible. The suit has now passed its eighth week. Not only has the law been so construed that the widest possible latitude has been given in the admission of evidence, but it is actually urged in some quarters that the statutes should be so modified that the wife may be permitted to testify against her husband. Certainly it is hardly worth while, in order to meet this particular emergency, to reverse the rules which have for generations been found adequate to secure the proper administration of justice. It would be quite as reasonable to ask for the passage of a law that certain witnesses who seem anxious to unburden themselves of their knowledge of the case should be permitted to take the stand and relieve their minds, whether either side shall summon them or not. Undoubtedly by this device the case might be extended indefinitely, and the prurient appetites which have been whetted by the elaborate details already doled out to them would be still further gratified. This morbid desire of certain parties to have their names in some way connected with this *cause célèbre*, exhibits a curious unconsciousness of the sad fact that so many who have thus far been drawn into the fatal vortex of this suit have emerged with characters smirched or blackened beyond all cleansing.

The case should be hastened as much as the interests of justice will allow. Judge NEILSON repeatedly in the earlier stages of the trial did all he could to accomplish this. Then the lawyers, both for the prosecution and for the defense, interposed objections. Now, we should suppose that even they would be glad to see some prospect ahead of an ending to this miserable affair. The defendant certainly will be glad to have the verdict reached as promptly as possible. However the sessions of the court may be prolonged, we shall continue to do as we have already done—to give the fullest and the only impartial and authentic report of the proceedings, and thus that peculiar and incomprehensible class, which is supposed to read these accounts in full, will not be cheated of their rights and privileges. Whether they will get more than they can digest daily is beyond our power to decide.

We hope that the excellent Judge presiding over this deplorable trial will urge the lawyers to harder work and longer sessions. To be sure, the spectacle of the dissection of "putrid corpses," which, we are promised, may not be so deliberate or careful as some may desire to make it; but society can be spared that sight without suffering from the sacrifice; and all reasonable men will agree that the domestic museum of morbid anatomy which has been established across the river is already quite extensive enough for all practical purposes. Unless some action is taken in the direction suggested, it is clear that this "Day of the Dead," which has already become weeks, will eventually expand into the "Year of the Dead"—and it will be not only a year of dead reputations, but what is worse, of dead modesty and dead delicacy and decency in that society which is becoming so dangerously familiarized with offenses that have never before received such general and long-continued discussion.

A WOMAN WHO THRIVES ON PINS.

The Kingston *Freeman* says: "There is a lady in the upper part of the city who is a fine subject for scientific investigation. She is a born pin swallower. We don't mean that she swallows babying-pins, hair-pins, or clothes-pins, but the small pins so necessary for women in making their toilets. And the strangest part of it they agree with her, so she is waxing healthy and fat. The lady, like all women, formed the habit of holding pins in her mouth, and one day accidentally swallowed six. She was terribly alarmed and expected to die, but day after day passed by without any trouble being experienced from this strange diet, so she became quite unconcerned about it. In less than a month after nearly a dozen slipped through her lips and also moved on gracefully down her throat. No trouble whatever came from these either; and then it seems the woman acquired an irresistible liking for pins. She swallowed half a dozen or so every now and then, and as this diet has been continued nearly a year, she must be pretty well lined with brass. When this lady took her first meal of brass she was a slight, fragile being, in very bad health. In a few weeks she began to improve, and, as we before stated, the more pins she swallows the healthier she becomes."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your review of Mr. J. Thomson's book, *Travels in the Far East*, which I have not yet seen, I find that he is evidently laboring under a misapprehension in thinking that I used his photographs without acknowledgment, which would be entirely removed by referring to page seven of the *English Governess at the Siamese Court*, wherein I say: "Those of my readers who may find themselves interested in the wonderful ruins recently discovered in Cambodia are indebted to the earlier travelers, M. Henri Mouhot, Dr. A. Bastian, and the able English photographer, James Thomson, F. R. G. S. L., almost as much as to myself."

His doubts about my visit are equally without foundation, for it is as much a fact as that he visited Cambodia, and what is more, that I used all my influence with the late King, and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to procure him *passports* to enable him to do so.

My own passports, which took me to Cambodia and back, from both the Kings of Siam and Cambodia, are still in my possession, with several hundred pages of manuscript, notes and translations, made during the journey. Yours truly,

A. H. LEONOWENS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

"HOME RULE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please advertise for citizens from foreign States, to fill positions in this City Government preference given to those from New-Jersey.

Our "reform" Mayor could not find in the City of New-York a man capable of the position of Commissioner of Public Works so went to Jersey. If the people had thought and done the same last November, where would our present Mayor be.

Mr. Whickam is a failure.

FROM A DEMOCRAT WHO NEVER SOUGHT FOR NOR WANTS AN OFFICE.

CLEARING THE TRACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the way in which the East Broadway Car Company salt the track on the corner of Rutgers street and East Broadway. This morning it was six inches deep of slush, and unless you had a pair of high rubber boots it was impossible to cross. Hundreds of girls and children have to cross at this place, and this stuff penetrates their shoes, and keeps their feet wet and cold all day. Please call the attention of the authorities to this.

OLD SEVENTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

A WARNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening, just as my family were seated at the dinner-table, the door-bell rang. It was answered by Maggie, who soon returned with the inclosed note and said a nice-looking gentleman wanted an answer. In reply to my question "Where is he?" she said she did not like the looks of the note, and left him in the vestibule, shutting the door. We then took time to examine the note, which the children pronounced "too thin." Desirous of making the acquaintance of the aforesaid gentleman, I dropped my carvers and went to the door, to find no one outside, but our three overcoats inside all safe, thanks to Maggie's wits.

She, very justly, feels quite satisfied with her transfer of respect from the nice gentleman to our overcoats, these hard times, and has only one regret (in which we all join) that she had not the opportunity to box his ears.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

DEAR MADAM: Please call to my office as I wish to see you about that House in 24 street the parties have been to my office to-day the building has 24 Rooms in sted of 26 and the gentleman will except the offer please call to morrow. Yours truly

JAMES HART

Real Estate Ag., No. 609 6 ave.

THE DANGERS OF SPRUCE STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, as a resident of this City, doing business in the neighborhood of Spruce street, to protest against the reckless manner in which the proprietors of the *Tribune* are endangering the lives of all who are compelled to pass their office. For the past fortnight, and indeed ever since the commencement of the Beecher trial, immense quantities of unsold copies of the *Tribune* have been daily shipped from their press-room door in cargoes of from forty to fifty bales to the truck, piled up so high as to threaten the existence of the pedestrians on the sidewalk. Within the last fourteen days fifteen of these truck loads have been counted leaving the *Tribune* office for the nearest paper mill, and yet the avalanche of unnegotiable reading matter continues. The terrible results of an accident at the narrow and obstructed junction of Nassau and Spruce streets are too obvious to require comment. No one questions the right of said proprietors to dispose of their property in the manner which best pleases them, and if they choose to do so by endeavoring to secure a gratuitous circulation on the strength of their reports *in re* Beecher, that is their own affair. But when the waste-paper branch of the business assumes such proportions as to block the streets and endanger the lives of the passengers, something should be done and done at once. Either the newsdealers in this City, Jersey, and Long Island must stop returning unsold "*Tribs*" by the cart load, or the mysterious proprietors of the *Tribune* must be restrained in their benevolent attempt to force their bungled reports on an unwilling public. J. R. H.

EAST THIRTIETH STREET, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

SETH GREEN ON STURGEON.

ONE FISH STORY HE DOES NOT BELIEVE, AND ANOTHER THAT HE TELLS AS TRUE.

The following correspondence is published by the Rochester *Express*:

PRINCETON COLLEGE, Feb. 16, 1875.

Seth Green, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing to you in regard to a matter which, though I fear it will seem of but trival importance to you, has occasioned considerable inquiry among those students of this institution who are interested in fish and fishing; and, by them, your opinion in regard to the truth of the following statement is earnestly wished for, and will be thankfully received, if you will do me the favor to write me in regard to it:

"A number of years ago there was to be seen in a fish pond, at the country-place of Mr. Robert Pell in New-York State, on the Hudson River, a large sturgeon, which, at a given signal, would attach himself to a small boat by means of some sort of harness buoyed in the water. The hugh fish, after having dragged the boat about the pond for a time, would throw himself out upon the bank, and when the harness was detached from him, would cast himself back again into the water."

The above is almost verbatim the statement made to me by a gentleman who professed to have seen the thing done. And now, Mr. Green, I appeal to you, with the earnest hope that my appeal will not be unanswered. Is there any truth in the story? Is the thing possible? If such a fish did exist I know you would have heard of it, and you will, if you are so good as to write me what you think of the statement, confer a great kindness upon

CHARLES P. MURRAY.

MR. GREEN'S REPLY.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24, 1875.

Mr. Charles P. Murray:

DEAR SIR: Yours is received. I never heard of such a fish as you describe. There could be a sturgeon put in a pond of clear water, and you could go over him in a boat and slip a halter over his head. The natural consequence would be that he would run and tow the boat until he got tired. If you punched him he would run again, and again, and in a fit of desperation run upon the land. I have been towed miles by sturgeon. I will tell you the circumstances: Years ago sturgeon used to be very thick in the Genesee River. I bent a large wire, like the bail of a pail. I tied three large cod-hooks back to back, and attached one gang so arranged to each end of the bail, and put a weight on the cord close to the wire. I fastened the cord to the bail, with line enough to reach the bottom, and some to spare. Then I would let it down to the bottom, and give a sudden jerk, and when the bail dropped straddle of the sturgeon I jerked. I had two hooks in him, one on each side. Then came the tug of war. I have caught five in one afternoon in the above way. I know that fish are not given credit for the reasoning powers they have. But I do not believe the sturgeon story. SETH GREEN.

STRIKE IN THE DEDHAM MILLS.

BOSTON, March 2.—An extensive lock-out has occurred at the Dedham Woolen Mills, the operatives refusing to work eleven hours per day.

THE STATE CHARITIES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK—ADDRESSES BY MR. BRYANT, CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, AND OTHERS—VAGRANCY IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES—GOVERNMENT FAILS IN CHARITABLE WORK—HOW TO HARMONIZE OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE WORK.

Association Hall was well filled last evening by an attentive audience which had assembled in response to an invitation issued by the State Charities Aid Association and signed by its officers, Louisa Lee Schuyler, President; Howard Potter, Vice President; A. W. Van Rensselaer, Corresponding Secretary; Edith G. Putnam, Secretary, and John Crosby Brown, Treasurer. At a little before 8 o'clock the venerable William Cullen Bryant stepped upon the platform, followed by Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. William Adams, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Judge C. P. Daly, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Messrs. Howard Potter, Francis V. Stout, Thurlow Weed, Fred. Law Olmsted, Stewart Brown, C. R. Agnew, M. D., Col. Ethan Allen, and a score or more of others, prominent ladies and gentlemen, interested in the work.

Howard Potter, Esq., arose and said: "The President has devolved upon me the pleasant duty of inviting Mr. William Cullen Bryant to the chair. As the pleasant custom does not obtain here, as in England, of voting thanks at the close of the meeting to the chairman and speakers, I now offer them our hearty thanks."

William Cullen Bryant stepped forward and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This meeting has been called together in order to lay before you and before the public the plans of this association, which has been formed for the purpose of aiding the organized State charities. In order that the charity of the State shall, in its operations, relieve distress and not increase pauperism, it must have the co-operation of private benevolence. It is impossible, I think, unless public-spirited persons take an interest in the subject, that mismanagement should not occur and corruption creep in. In politics the party that is out of power watches that which is in, and mischief is prevented. Everything that the party in power does is done in public, and is presented to the public by means of the press, and is commented on. Memorials pour in to the Legislature, and these, with the comments of the press, form a wholesome restraint. In regard to what is done for the poor, this is not so. What is done in our public charitable institutions is done out of sight. Unless our public spirited citizens take an interest in the matter, and go to our poor-houses and other institutions nothing is known by the public. It is true that there is a State Board at Albany, which has the supervision of the charities, but it is a central board, and has not the machinery. This necessary machinery this association has. It organizes committees, who visit recipients of the State aid, encourage where encouragement is needed, and admonish where admonition is needed. You will listen, I hope attentively, to the report which the Association is about to present. You will doubtless be convinced, as you listen, of the necessity of the great reform which it has partly accomplished. I cannot sufficiently praise the zeal of the lady President of the Association, and the hearty co-operation which other ladies have given her. And if anything is more praiseworthy than this zeal, it is the discretion which has governed the administration of the Association's affairs. I will call on Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., to read the report.

At the conclusion of the report, which received hearty applause, the Chairman called on Rev. Dr. Adams to speak.

Dr. Adams said: The report needs very little comment, and the attention with which it has been received leads me to wish that it could be presented to a much larger audience. I therefore move that it be referred to the Executive Committee, and be printed. State charitable work can never be complete. The object of this association is to complement the State work. The one is the child of Hagar and of the law which gendereth unto bondage. The other is the child of the freewoman, born in Christian charity. Pauperism is not a crime. Many a man is poor beyond our conception of poverty whose hand is the horny with toil and yet unstained with the receipt of a dishonest penny. But poverty tends to vice, and the foundation of human society is the law of love. The world is recuperating from its long apostasy, and society will ultimately be organized on this basis. One hundred years ago John Howard began his great work of reform in the English prisons. When he began to suggest relief for the innocent men who were imprisoned for life for non-payment of fees, the magistrates looked over their spectacles at him and asked if there was any precedent. Now it is only one name—only John Howard, one Elizabeth Frye, one Buckstone, one Florence Nightingale! We ought to have societies of them, and we might almost expect miracles. Providing work for the poor is striking at the root. When one who would not work said to Dr. Johnson, "I must live," he replied, "No, I deny your premises. I see no necessity." Thank God there are so many Christian women in the work. They do things that cannot be done by men, and they work in a different way from men. He then spoke at length in eulogy of the Training School for Nurses, which was originated by women.

Judge Daly said: It affords me great pleasure to second Dr. Adams' motion, and I am, in considering the report, especially struck with the magnitude of the field of operations over which this association's work extends. The different branches of that work form too great a subject for me to discuss, and I will confine myself to one or two. The relief of want has its origin not in charity, but in the preservation of society. Want threatens society. The difficulty is not what to do, but how to do it. No person's condition is so well assured but that he or his descendants may feel that greatest human curse, poverty. As a magistrate I am most familiar with that form of pauperism known as mendicity, or vagrancy. In two trips over Holland, a densely-populated country, I never saw a beggar. There are few in Northern Germany, but in Great Britain, France and Southern Europe there are very many, and the trouble is prevalent here. The conditions of these different countries should be studied to understand the problem. In our city the difficulty of dealing with the mendicant classes is very great. Our political institutions complicate the question. How can we bring these people to elect between work and starvation? I believe that law cannot do this. A century ago a Bridewell was built in New-York City, in which vagrants were confined. It eventually became a jail. Laws are useless unless we know the nature of the evil and the remedy. The question of dealing with children is also very great. I have had considerable experience in my official relations with institutions where children are cared for. I visited Greenwich Hospital, in England, last year, and saw an illustration of the suggestion in the report about placing children in homes. This hospital is perhaps the largest public structure in England. I found it tenantless. When I inquired the reason, I was told that the pensioners were allowed to live where they pleased in Great Britain. This proved more satisfactory to them and more economical to the nation. The problem is more serious in relation to children. The great difficulty is in finding homes. Government fails in charitable work. What is everybody's business is nobody's. We want regular, systematic, organized, continuous action. The association will doubtless get the pecuniary aid they want. Let them keep on in their work and be not disheartened. Great minds, like Heaven, delight in doing good, although the subjects of their favors make but poor return."

Rev. Dr. Potter said: After what we have heard there is need of but little more exhortation. One problem worthy consideration is how to harmonize official and private work. We feel no antagonism, and there should be none. I formerly preached twice a month in a poor-house. The Superintendent lived among the paupers, and ate with them. I always took tea with him when I preached there. So I saw pauper life, and esteem it a privilege to have seen it. We can have associations of intelligent, active people who can tone up the whole work, and act on ignorant officials. As to dealing with the children, I think homes might be found for them by private effort. If one family in every fifty in the State should take a child, the 1,600 now in our public institutions could all be provided for. I read the other day of one ward on Randall's Island containing 123 children under sole charge of two girls arrested in a house of ill-fame in this City. Think of that! I have seen society ladies take up this work of charity and find it more satisfying than society. From this class our workers should come.

The audience was then dismissed, and a business meeting of the association was called.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Bryant then introduced Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., who read the annual report of the President, Mrs. Louisa Lee Schuyler, which was in substance as follows:

The State Charities Aid Association was organized on May 11, 1872. Its objects may be briefly stated as follows:

First—To insure a more faithful and efficient administration of the present pauper system of the State of New-York.

Second—To improve the system itself through legislative action based upon principles comprising the alleviation of suffering and the reduction of pauperism.

It proposes to accomplish these ends through the formation of an enlightened public opinion. And it proposes to form this public opinion in two ways:

First—By the organization of visiting committees throughout the State for the public institutions of charities and for the recipients of out-door relief, such committees to be composed, without distinction or sect or party, of men and women who command the respect and confidence of their own communities through superior ability and purity of character. Working in cooperation with State and local officials, earning their own experience, arriving at their own conclusions, these committees are now engaged, not only in rectifying existing abuses, but in solving those problems of pauperism which are constantly presenting themselves.

Second—By means of a Central Association, having its head-quarters in this City, whose duty it is to organize visiting committees, to study the reports received from them, and to base upon these returns such general measures as may tend to relieve the evils complained of. Also to collect and disseminate the latest and best information upon subjects connected with the different departments of our work, derived from the recognized authorities of this and other countries. Also, eventually, as the result of further experience, to bring about a new pauper system for the State of New-York, which shall be based upon sounder principles than the one now in force.

In May, 1873, the association secured the passage of a law, drafted by its Committee on Legislation, which empowered the State Board of Charities to appoint local visitors for the Public Institution of Charities in their respective counties. By giving the visitor the power of inspection alone, the responsibility of the local official is not divided; and by appointing as visitors men and women who possess the confidence of their own community the responsibility of appointing trustworthy officials and providing means for the suitable care of pauper dependents is pressed back upon the county, where this responsibility belongs, by its own tax-payers and citizens. Up to the present time there have been organized twenty-seven local committees, and it is intended to extend these throughout the sixty counties of the State. During the past year four of the committees have been disbanded and eleven new committees have been formed. Of the twenty-three active branches of the association there are, in New-York City, three local committees; for Brooklyn, Newburg, Goshen, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, Cooperstown, Ithaca, Kingston, New-Rochelle, Northfield, Monticello, Delhi, Geneseo, Watertown, Staten Island, Pen Yan, each one; and for Westchester, Suffolk, and Queens Counties, each one. Total number of members, about 1,300.

The work is divided into four departments, represented by four standing committees upon children, hospitals, adult able-bodied paupers, and a recently-added Out-door Relief Committee. The number of children remaining in county poor-houses in 1874 was 635; in city alms-houses, and principally in those of New-York City and Brooklyn, 1,735. Total, 2,370.

The association will endeavor to aid in securing the removal of these children from the pernicious influences which now surround them, and, by placing them with respectable families, to save many of these little ones from lives of peculiar suffering and crime, and also to destroy hereditary pauperism. It advocates finding homes in families for children of sound minds and bodies, rather than gathering them in institutions, believing this to be more in accordance with the dictates of nature and the better development of the child. Four of the County Committees have already found homes for poor-house children, but much remains to be done in this direction. About 1,300 children on Randall's Island are now brought in daily contact with convict women, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for intoxication, debauchery, and other offenses.

On Dec. 16 a general meeting of the association was held at its rooms, during which Dr. Elisha Harris narrated as the result of his personal investigations the story of "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals," (published fully in THE TIMES Dec. 19, 1874, and Jan. 18, 1875.) At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Visiting Committees of the State Charities Aid Association pledge themselves to make it a distinct and definite part of their work to secure suitable homes in private families for all children of sound mind and body now in the poor-houses, almshouses, and other public institutions of the State in their several counties, or who may hereafter come into them—homes where these children may be carefully trained and fitted to become respectable and self-supporting citizens.

The report states that one important feature in the work of the association has been the influence exerted over fallen girls in one large hospital. At their own request thirty-eight girls have been sent back to their parents or into safe retreats aided by the visitors. The association commends the system of distributing magazines and newspapers among the public charitable institutions. The atrocious system of farming out the poor to the lowest bidder, formerly existing in Queens County, has been abolished through the agency of the association. The Committee on Legislation has under consideration the necessary legal measures for compelling the adult able-bodied paupers to work. In one almshouse 619 of these vagabonds were reported. The report concludes by recommending the establishment of large visiting forces of both sexes among the poor, who should report to the Central Board. The latter should carefully examine the circumstances attending each case, and should grant such relief as may tend to the eventual self-support of the recipient. Work should be supplied instead of alms, and loans instead of gifts.

AN INSANE HOLLANDER KILLED.

IMPRISONED ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ON A CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Keasler yesterday commenced an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Jacob Stockvis, aged forty-nine, a native of Holland, who died on Monday night at the residence of Dr. Samuel Hirsch, his brother-in-law, of No. 125 East Fifty-fourth street. It appears that Stockvis, who sometimes assumed the name of Legrand, was of an erratic temperament, and acted so strangely that it was believed he was partially deranged. About two weeks ago Stockvis disappeared from his home, No. 1,961 Third avenue, without giving his wife or children any indication of where he was going. His friends searched for him without finding any trace until last Sunday, when he was found in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, where he had been committed for ten days on a charge of intoxication. His release was secured on Monday, and he was taken to the residence of Dr. Hirsch. It was then found that he was terribly bruised about the head and face, arms, and legs. He told an indistinct and somewhat incoherent story of having been arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and having been taken to the Tombs, where he was confined in a cell with a man suffering from delirium tremens. While in this cell his companion fell upon him in his madness and beat him brutally. Dr. Hirsch did all he could to alleviate his sufferings, but Stockvis expired on Monday night. Coroner Keasler was notified, and took charge of the case. Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the remains last evening, and found that death had been caused by exhaustion from extensive suppuration of the left arm, which was much swollen and badly bruised. A jury was impanneled, and an inquest will be held in a few days.

On inquiry at the Tombs Deputy Warden Finley stated to a TIMES reporter that no such occurrence as described by the deceased had occurred in the prison, and the prison list showed no such name as Stockvis or Legrand since the 9th ult. A prisoner could not have been beaten in his cell without the facts being reported to him.

THE WALKING MATCH.

The walking match between Weston and Judd was continued yesterday at the Hippodrome, which was tolerably well filled with spectators during the day. Both contestants came on the track shortly after 4 in the morning, much refreshed after their few hours' rest. Judd, who had dropped off considerably from his pace of the day before, seemed to walk with much less energy. He retired for the day at 11:35, after walking sixty-four miles. In the morning Weston also fell "off" a little, but in the evening and afternoon began to recover his lost ground. At 12:20 he finished his 179th mile since the start, and his 71st for the day. Judd has done 149 miles since Monday.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

LECTURE BY PROF. C. A. YOUNG, IN HOBOKEN.

A SKETCH OF FORMER TRANSITS—THE USE OF OBSERVATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS—THE COMPANY AT PEKIN—POINTS OF INTEREST IN THAT CITY—THE RESULTS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONS.

Owing to the inability of Prof. Chandler to fulfill an engagement to lecture before the Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, last evening, a sudden call was made upon Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, one of the American astronomers engaged in observing, at Pekin, the late transit of Venus, to give some incidents connected with the observations there made. His remarks were of an entirely extemporaneous character. The last transit of Venus was only the fourth of which we have any record. The transit in 1631 was only visible in China, and that of 1639, eight years later, was observed by only two astronomers, in England; but those in 1761 and 1769 had been observed and recorded by astronomical expeditions from most civilized countries. There were two transits, eight years apart, and then an interval of about 117 years before another. Another transit would occur in about eight years from now, and then the long time mentioned would elapse before another, and great pains were therefore taken to make the most of the short time during a transit to secure all possible results from accurate observations from different points on the earth's surface.

There was no interest attaching to the view of the phenomenon itself, for it presented merely the appearance of a small round spot on the sun, but from the observations of this astronomers were able to ascertain the parallax or exact distance of the sun from the earth, which knowledge lay at the base of all our measurements relating to celestial phenomena. The knowledge of the perturbations of the celestial system depended upon ascertaining the true parallax of the sun. [A series of stereoscopic views were exhibited to the audience to enable them to better understand the phenomena of a transit.] The first one represented the sun, earth, and Venus, the latter planet casting two shadows or spots upon the sun, as seen from two different points on the earth, the distance between the spots on the sun compared with the distance apart of the points of observation on the earth being the bases of the astronomical calculation to determine the sun's distance. Photographic views of the transit were great aids in determining these observations, not only from their accuracy but also from their adaptability for future reference in verifying calculations. One great difficulty in making exact calculations was on account of the indistinct edges of the sun and Venus, making it hard to determine with exactness the time when the edge of the shadow of Venus touched the edge of the sun on commencing to cross it, and the precise instant of separation after it had crossed. At the last transit, however, but little difficulty was experienced from this drawback. As the spot was crossing the sun, photographs were taken as frequently as possible, and preserved for future comparison and measurement.

The expedition to Pekin left Chicago the day after the great fire, to San Francisco and thence across the Pacific to Pekin. A stereoscopic view of the plan of Pekin was here exhibited. It showed that the corners of the walls of the city were cut off at an acute angle, in order to prevent the form of the city from being square, and that none of the gates of the city were directly opposite to each other, the Chinese thinking it bad luck to have uniformity in such matters. In addition to the American expedition in Pekin there was one from Russia and another from France. There was in Pekin an old Chinese observatory, founded by the Jesuit missionaries, some of whom were made imperial astronomers, and one a Chinese Prime Minister. [Stereoscopic views of all the principal instruments used by the American expedition and also those of old Chinese astronomers were exhibited.] The day of the observation was cloudy, and the mirror of the photographic instrument of the American expedition had not been silvered, in expectation that the day would be clear and fine, and this fact proved unfortunate, as it was cloudy during a great portion of the time of the transit, thus preventing as many good and clear photographs from being taken as otherwise would have been. The French had theirs silvered, and succeeded better on that account. The corresponding instruments of all the expeditions had been made as nearly alike as possible, to better facilitate and simplify the concurrent observations. The transit instrument was an anomaly in one respect. You had to look north and point south in order to see west. [Laughter.] The instruments and apparatus of the expedition weighed about ten tons, and were transported from the port of Pekin to the city, a distance of several miles, on poles supported by coolies. The transit of Venus occupied about five hours, and the instant of, each of the several observations made was recorded, by touching the key of a chronograph. It was necessary in preparing for the observations to get the exact latitude and longitude of the location where the observations were made, and to know the precise positions of the telescope and photographic instruments. The instruments were mounted some seventy-five nights, and observations of various kinds relating to the transits of stars, occultations, and other celestial phenomena were made during the intervals of each night, the party being employed in an excursion to the great wall of China. The air was generally favorable for observations, the main drawback being the great quantities of dust, which, driven by strong winds, permeated the instruments, rendering it difficult to keep them in proper order. The main streets of Pekin were about as wide as Pennsylvania avenue, and were crossed at intervals by ornamental pillared walls, but were extremely filthy. Booths lined the sides of the streets, which were filled with itinerant dealers, jugglers, story-tellers, etc., making an exceedingly lively and picturesque scene. The pleasure grounds, artificial lakes, bridges, temples, and other buildings in the vicinity of the palace were very attractive. In the southwest corner of the city was the Temple of Heaven, of a circular form, 90 feet in diameter, with a pointed roof of a blue color. This was a Confucian temple, in which the Emperor worshiped, with great form, at each Winter solstice. All the public buildings in Pekin were generally gaudily painted, and were in a very disordered condition. Chinese astronomy dated back 2,000 years before Christ, but was at first mainly confined to the simple recording of the most important movements or phenomena of the heavenly bodies. There was in Pekin a Chinese equatorial instrument 600 years old, of fine construction, almost equal to an English instrument of the same kind, and he had seen a Chinese quadrant which was not exceeded in workmanship by the fine quadrant used by the French expedition. There were two sets of Buddhists in China—the Lama Buddhists, having a head like the Pope of Rome, and the Mongolian Buddhists, similar to our Protestants, acknowledging no head or supreme earthly ruler. The Chinese were generally very particular about preserving the remains of their dead, but this rule was violated when a new dynasty came on, for it immediately utterly destroyed the grand and elaborate tombs of the previous dynasty, in order, it is supposed, to prevent itself from being troubled by the spirits of the members of the superseded dynasty. These tombs were approached by walks lined on each side by colossal statues or images, some of which were of a hideous and nondescript character.

The visit to the Great Wall was graphically depicted, and, in conclusion, the lecturer said that the outcome of the various expeditions would prove a great accession to science, and that the American expeditions in their results compared favorably with those of other nations. Eight years hence, when the next transit is observed, it will be under more favorable auspices, as great experience was gained during the last observations.

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A GREAT RAILROAD FRAUD.

THE DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

AN ACCOUNT OF MANŒUVRES TO CHEAT THE BONDHOLDERS—RECEIVERS APPOINTED—THE LIABILITIES $9,000,000—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—NEW-YORK MEN INVOLVED.

The story of the seizure of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad at the instance of the bondholders was briefly summarized in THE TIMES of yesterday morning. The full details bring to light one of the most gigantic and systematic of frauds. For some time past there have been grave suspicions about the solvency of the road, and ugly rumors have been afloat in regard to its management. On the 23d ult., when the principal officers of the road were in New-York, the bondholders took advantage of their absence to file a bill in the County Court at Joliet, Ill., before Judge McRoberts, for receivers. The complaint was made in the name of

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Hops, bales	6
Beans, bbls	126	Hides, No.	1,496
B. W. Flour, bags	80	Hides, bdls	858
Cotton, bales	1,231	Leather, sides	21,427
Flour, bbls	5,580	Pork, pks	986
Meal, bbls	270	Cut Meats, pks	1,131
Meal, bags	647	Lard, tcs	1,647
Wheat, bushels	43,960	Lard, kegs	86
Corn, bushels	93,700	Oil-cake, pks	2,620
Oats, bushels	45,325	Tallow, pks	20
Rye, bushels	400	Dressed Hogs, No	696
Malt, bushels	1,125	Butter, pks	4,477
Peas, bushels	1,550	Cheese, pks	2,067
Grass-seed, bags	462	Starch, pks	500
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Tea, pks	419
Dried Fruit, pks	109	Tobacco, hhds	15
Eggs, bbls	425	Tobacco, pks	55
Flax, bales	65	Wool, bales	32
Flax-seed, bags	380	Whisky, bbls	500

ASHES—Have been quoted about steady at $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lb., on, however, a very limited demand.

COFFEE—Rio quoted steady to-day, on the basis of the revised figures given in our last, with a moderate demand noted; sales, 3,097 bags by the Ontario, and 331 bags by the P. C. Warwick, on private terms. The arrival of the steam-ship Ithuriel at Baltimore adds about 16,000 bags to the available supply there. Other kinds dull at irregular rates, within the previous nominal range.

COTTON.—The business for early delivery has been light, on a dull and barely steady market, with Liverpool reporting a tame movement. Sales have been officially reported since our last of only 367 bales, (of which 202 bales were on last evening,) including 225 bales to spinners and 142 bales to speculators. The export inquiry has been light for prompt delivery....There has been a moderately active movement reported for forward delivery, opening a shade lower. Liverpool reports have been unsatisfactory, and the receipts promising a fair aggregate for the day. The bids from export buyers, for short notices, were slow, and under the views of sellers. These circumstances led to increased speculative offerings, and a depression of 1-16c. ℘ lb. on the various months. Later dealings indicated a stronger market, influenced, in part, by the reduced arrivals at the shipping ports. The demand improved on export as well as on speculative account, and prices rallied 1-16c. ℘ lb., closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,400 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening and 17,000 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; April at 16 19-32c.; May at 16 29-32c.; June at 17 7-32c.@17¼c.; July at 17 7-16c.; August at 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c.; September at 16 29-32c., and October at 16½c.@16⅝c....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,231 bales, all by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,863 bales, against 12,301 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 39,026 bales, against 42,525 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,941,572 bales, against 3,107,010 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 21,614 bales; to the Continent, 17,706 bales. Stock in New-York, 176,294 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 807,878 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business has been reported in State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices. Trade and Family Extras have been quite moderately sought after. Shipping Extras have been in less request, but quoted firm, the available supplies having been comparatively light. Superfine and No. 2 stock in demand, with the better qualities held with confidence. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, nearly all Western and State Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in limited request, at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request within the range of from $4@5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand, within the range of $3 80@$4 40 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls., including 200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling, in lots, at from $1 50@$1 85 ℘ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been less sought after within the range of $2 50@$3 ℘ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active at rather firmer prices. The demand has been mostly on export account. The inquiry from millers has been rather limited. The later dealings indicated less buoyancy on a less urgent call for supplies. Winter Wheat has been more sought after for shipment and milling at full previous quotations, White in store having attracted most attention; sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 18½ for Minnesota, and $1 17½ for fair Milwaukee, afloat; $1 11½@$1 14½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 14 for prime, afloat; $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 09 for Nos. 2 and 3 Chicago Spring, mixed stock, in store; $1 05@$1 09 for poor to choice No. 3 Spring, car lots; $1 25@$1 34 for ordinary to very choice White Western, mainly at $1 28@$1 32 for No. 1 to very choice Michigan, in store; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber Western, and $1 21@$1 26 for Red do., odd lots....A less active movement has been reported in new Corn, opening steadily as to price, but closing a shade cheaper. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for New Mixed Western, closing at about 83½c. for Prime, afloat; 84c.@84½c. for new Yellow Western; 83½c.@84c. for new White do; and 80c.@82c. for unsound and poor new Mixed Western. Old Corn, dull and nominal....Rye, very quiet within the previous range of 84c.@94c. for Canada (in bond), Western, and State....Barley has been moderately active, but at rather easier prices, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels Canada West at $1 25@$1 30; and 3,000 bushels Two-rowed State (car stock), at $1 05 ℘ bushel....Barley Malt dull and weak, at from $1 15@$1 60 for poor to very choice; a few odd lots of two-rowed State sold at $1 15@$1 25 ℘ bushel....Canada Peas dull to-day, only 2,000 bushels, in bond, having been sold at $1 05 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand, at about steady prices, with sales reported of 44,500 bushels; 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mostly at 68c., for Toledo, car stock; 68c.@71½c. for White Western; 67c.@70c. for Mixed State, the latter rate for very choice; and 70c.@71¾c. for White do....Feed has been in limited request, within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to very choice, ℘ ton....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Bale Hay, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for fair to choice; and retailing qualities, which attract most attention, at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way at 55c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 lb.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been attracting rather more attention, especially for jobbing purposes, at essentially unchanged prices; 215 hhds., new crop Barbados, (the first of the season,) have been purchased on trade account on private terms, and are being resold, in lots, at 45c. ℘ gallon. A cargo of 340 hhds. and 35 tcs., new crop Sagua, just arrived, has been imported by refiners. No other additions to the stock of foreign, since our last. New crop New-Orleans, quiet within the range of 56c.@67c. for very good to very fancy; choice and fancy in scant stock. Market otherwise essentially as quoted in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request and quoted easier, and somewhat irregular in price; Strained to good Strained at $2 05@$2 12½; sales, 500 bbls. Strained, seller's option, thirty days, at $2; and 360 bbls., No. 2, at $2 27½ ℘ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch, dull at former figures.....Spirits Turpentine steady at 36c. for merchantable; sales, 100 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held with increasing confidence, but have been comparatively quiet. A limited movement has been noted in Linseed, Lard, Red, Menhaden, Olive, Palm, Tallow, and Cocoanut Oils on the basis of our quotations, which show steadiness. Cotton-seed Oil has been offered with reserve, and has been inactive, at quoted rates. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached do., $2 02½@$2 05; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 05 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@76c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20 in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@48c.; Yellow do., 53½c.@57c.; White do., 60c.@62c.; Paraffine, 21c.@25c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted up to 7⅞c.@8c. ℘ gallon, but has been inactive....Refined has been quoted higher on restricted offerings, but closes easier and irregular. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls., early deliveries, at 15⅝c., closing at 15⅝c.@15¾, and 5,000 bbls., deliverable by March 25, at 15¾c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., March delivery, at 15⅛c. ℘ gallon....Refined, in cases, 20½c.@22c....City Naphtha at 10¼c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, since our last, for early delivery, at advanced prices, closing, however, at a material reduction from the highest figures. Sales equal to 525 bbls. New Western Mess at $19 25@$19 55, closing at $19 35, with Prime Mess quoted at $18, and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. New Western Mess, March option, sold at $19 15, with April quoted at $19 25, and May at $19 30@$19 40....Dressed Hogs again quoted higher, on limited offerings and a good demand; City at 9c.@9¼c.; Western at 8¾c....Cut Meats very quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 750 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¾c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 2,000 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13c, (which figures show an improvement in this instance;) small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, on private terms, quoted at 7¾c.; with Dry-salted Hams, in bxs., at 10¼c.@11c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼....Bacon has been quoted firm, with more demand noted, mostly on export account. Sales embrace 400 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 250 bxs. Western do. at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; 150 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅞c.; 450 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c. And for Milwaukee delivery, 400 bxs. Short Rib at 10c....Lard has been less freely dealt in and quoted about ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower, with sales reported for early delivery of 231 tcs. Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13¾c.; 100 tcs. City at 13⅝c.—quoted at the close at 13½c.@13⅝c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 13⅝c.@14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., March, at 13 11-16c., closing at 13¾c.@13 11-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., and 2,500 tcs., May, at 13 15-16c.@14⅛c., mostly, at 13 15-16c., which was about the closing price, with June options quoted at 14 1-16c. ℘ lb. Beef has been more freely dealt in within the previous range; sales, 150 bbls. at our quotations, and 500 bbls. old, on private terms. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ℘ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $19@$22 for good to choice. Sales, 60 bbls. within the range....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw continue quiet, pending definite action on the tariff amendments. Further additions have been made to the available supply by the arrival of four or five invoices. Sales have been reported to-day of only 407 hhds. new crop refining Muscovado at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and 30 bxs. fancy Clayed (for grocery purposes) at 8¾c. And, last evening, 107 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ℘ lb. We now quote fair Refining about steady at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@8 13-16c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been less sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Moderately inquired for at 8¼c.@8½c. for fair to prime; sales equal to 110,000 lb....Stearine dull, with choice City, in hhds., at 14⅛c.@14¼c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 13⅞c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY.—Lower and very dull; offered as low as $1 03, with at the close $1 01½ reported as the best bid. No sales reported.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive with Arctic quoted at $1@$1 05, gold; South Sea, $1 10@$1 15, currency, ℘ lb.

WOOL—The market shows no important change as to values, but is without much life. Manufacturers, as a rule, are buying stock only to meet their more urgent requirements. Concessions are claimed, which holders of fine qualities are unwilling to make. There is not much call noted on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 45,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 47½c.@56c.; 11,000 lb. Unwashed stock at 35c.@38½c.; 170 pks. and 23,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, mostly at 45c.@48½c.; 15,500 lb. Scoured stock at 60c.@80c.; 25 bales and 37,000 lb. Combing and Delaine, mainly at 57c.@67½c.; 5 bales Black at 44c.; 4,000 lb. Black Pulled on private terms; 135,000 lb. Texas at 21c.@32c.; 90 bales and 46,500 lb. California Spring at 25c.@35½c.; 40 bales and 80,600 lb. California Fall at 18c.@25c.; 5 bales Oregon at 43½c.; 45 bales and 11,000 lb. Australian, part at 52½c.; 100 bales choice B. A. Mestiza reported at 32c., and 3,500 lb. very choice Cape reported at 36½c.@37c. And equal to 130,000 lb. State Fleece, in the interior, at about 49c. for XX. ....Receipts of Wool here since Jan. 1, 14,469 bales, (of which 9,453 bales foreign, 2,837 bales Domestic, and 2,179 bales California,) against 12,868 bales same time last year, (of which 4,341 bales Foreign.)....Sheepskins dull, with foreign quoted at 22c.@29c., currency, ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—An active movement has been reported in the line of Grain engagements, by sail and steam, for British ports, at rather easier rates, though closing more steadily. Cotton and Flour were offering more freely at about former figures. The Provision and general cargo movement was comparatively limited, especially so for Continental ports. The chartering business was rather dull in the local market. Petroleum tonnage was in most demand at about late quotations. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade was partially neglected, and quoted somewhat nominal. Vessels suited to the Lumber trade were in some request. Tonnage for long voyages was in light demand, mostly from the East Indies. From the Cuban sugar ports the advices were of a good inquiry for tonnage, within the range of $4 25@$5 for Sugar, in hhds., and $2 87½@$3 25 for Molasses, for New-York and ports north of Hatteras, and 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for Falmouth and orders....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,600 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@6d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 430 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ℘ lb.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℘ bushel; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 1,075 pks. Provisions, chiefly at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 150 pks. Seed on private terms. Also a British brig, 291 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Residuum at 6s. ℘ bbl., and two British ships, 1,157 and 1,010 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8¼d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, small lots of Provisions, direct, at 40s. ℘ ton, with Cheese offering via. Liverpool at 50s., and up to 57s. 6d. asked. Also a British ship, 1,106 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 48,000 bushels grain at 7d. ℘ standard bushel....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ℘ 60 lb.; and 75 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders Grain tonnage was quoted nominally in the local market at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; and at Philadelphia at 7s.@7s. 6d. ℘ quarter, without demand....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tons Provisions at 40s.; 2,400 Wet-salted Hides on private terms, quoted at 35s.@37s. 6d.; and 2,000 bxs. Starch on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,400 bushels Grain, 2,000 bxs. Starch, and 1,000 bbls. Resin on terms not made public....For Stockholm, a Norwegian brig, about 250 tons, hence, with Bacon, at 38s. 9d. ℘ ton; and Resin, (for stowage,) at 4s. ℘ 280 lb....For Marseilles, a Spanish bark, with Sugar, in bxs., from Matanzas, reported at $2 12½....For Santander, a French bark, 370 tons, hence, with Refined Petroleum, reported on owner's account....For Anjiers and orders, an American bark, 636 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 37½c.@40c. ℘ case....For Shanghai, an American ship, 963 tons, (now on the way from Mobile for this port,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the Rio Grande, a British bark, 199 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted nominally at $1 30@$1 35 ℘ bbl., as asking rates....For Port-au-Prince, two schooners, with Lumber, from Annapolis, Nova Scotia, at $8, gold....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, a schooner, with general cargo, at $1,050....For Miragoane, an American brig, 197 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $8, gold, and port charges.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,972 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,576 head, or 328 cars, against 304 cars for the same time last week, and 237 cars for the same time last year. The market was moderately active at ⅛c. advance on best quality, and fully strong on common. The majority of the offerings were of inferior quality, the best being shipped through in first hands; 350 head were disposed of; sales, 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 988 to 1,126 lb., at $4 87½@$5 80; 100 Illinois, averaging 1,020 lb., at $5 65; 50 Cherokees, averaging 1,196 lb., extra quality, at $6 15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,200 head, against 11,000 head for the same time last week, and 11,200 head for the same time last year. The market was active, with an advance of ¼c. on opening prices last week; light run and few offering, mostly of inferior quality; 1,900 head were disposed of; sales, 1,600 head Western Sheep, averaging 80, 94, and 101 lb., at $4 62½, $6 12½, and $6 25; 300 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 77 to 91 lb., at $5 25@$6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,600 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week, and 8,900 head for the same time last year. The market was active, and all offerings were disposed of. Sales, 2,000 head; Yorkers, light, $6 50@$6 75; heavy Hogs would bring $7 20@$7 40; but few offering.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle firmer; stock scarce and a shade better; better prices all around; receipts, 2,000 head; sales of Stockers at $3@$4 25; Butchers' $3 60@$4 50; common to good Shipping, $4 50@$6 37½; receipts yesterday 3,000 head. Live Hogs firm, active, at an advance of 5c. to 10c.; receipts, 7,000 head; sales of light at $6 25@$6 85; heavy, $6 50@$7 85, the latter figure only for one drove; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep dull; stock scarce; nominally $3 50@$3 62. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat firm at 86½c., March; 87⅞c., April. Corn firmer, at 64⅛c.@64¼c., March. Oats unchanged. Pork declining; sales at $18 05, March; $18 27½, April; $18 52½, May. Lard, $13 40, April.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 612 head; sales at firmer prices; choice, $10 75; extra, $9 75@$10 50; first quality, $8 75@$9 50; second do., $7@$8 50; third do., $5 50@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 875 head; sales moderate; the range of prices were from 5c.@7½c., including fancy flocks.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3,220 bales; gross, 3,838 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,704 bales; to France, 2,522 bales; to the Continent, 18,870 bales; to the Channel, 1,708 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 266,077 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 628 bales: exports to France, 1,663 bales; to the Continent, 3,730 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 39,180 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,826 bales; exports to the Continent, 10,480 bales; sales, 1,086 bales; stock, 88,923 bales.

MOBILE, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 884 bales; exports, coastwise, 397 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 61,391 bales.

GALVESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,385 bales; exports, coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 760 bales; stock, 67,298 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¼@24½; do. Preferred, 39.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 35c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £90,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 35c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 35c.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s 6d. ℘ cwt.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Good Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 2,000 quarters, including 1,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.: do. do., shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, March 2.—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ℘ gallon.

HAVANA, March 1.—Exchange is quiet and quotations are nominal. The Sugar market is quiet and weak.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 2:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at an executrix's sale, under the direction of Coudert Brothers, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.1 by 100, No. 169 Lexington avenue, east side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, for $20,600, to John McColgan.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, sold the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 100, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street, for $15,100, to G. A. McMurtry, and adjourned to the 22d inst. the foreclosure sale of a plot of six lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first street, west of Tenth avenue.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 265 feet west of Avenue A, for $11,800, the purchaser being R. S. Newcombe. The legal sale by the same firm of two lots on West Ninety-ninth street, east of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to the 12th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, public sales are announced as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 315 Delancey street, south side, fifty feet west of Goerck street. Also, public auction sale of the four-story brick store and tenement, with lease of lot 24.8 by 75, No. 587 West Twenty-third street, north-east corner of Eleventh avenue; term of lease, five years from May 1, with renewal; ground rent, $200 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, together in size 56.5 by 100, on Washington square, north-east corner of Fourth street.

By Samuel Kreizer, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.3 by 68, No. 132 Second avenue, north-east corner of St. Mark's place.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving, Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the brick store, with lot 23 by 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about sixty feet north of Fletcher street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Commissioner's sale of the right, title, and interest of the late Gerardus De Forrest in and to the water right bulkland and land under water, 51 by 85 by 50, on West street, west side, commencing at the north-east corner of North Moore street; also, one lot, 26.9 by 75.4 by 28.6, on West street, north-west corner of Harrison street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the right, title, and interest of N. J. Burchell in and to one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on east Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third Avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 169 Lexington av., e. s., between 30th and 31st sts., lot 25x100....$20,600

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 276 7th av., w. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th st., lot 21x100....$15,100

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 18th st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x92....$11,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 1.

Broome st., n. e. corner of Marion st., 25.3x71.4; Metha, wife of C. Stelling, to R. Flock, Executrix, and G. H. Eckhoff and A. Hahn, Trustees	$18,000
Centre st., n. w. s., No. 67, 21.2x—x20.9x—; M. Jones to H. McCaddin, Jr.	7,500
East Broadway, s. s., 26.1 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 26.1x100; I. Elsbach to M. and S. Goldstein	28,000
Ludlow st., w. s., Nos. 41 and 43, 25x87.6; M. and S. Goldstein to I. Elsbach	29,500
10th st., s. s., 306 ft. w. of Avenue D, 40.4x92.3; G. J. Wolff to J. Waldheimer	45,000
19th st., s. s., 250.11 ft. w. of 7th av., 15.5x92; Amalia M. C., wife of F. W. Persch, to D. Scholl	13,000
29th st., n. s., 19.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 22x98.9; J. T. Farrington to J. C. Johnson	nom.
Same property; J. C. Johnson to Z. Acker	18,000
40th st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; T. Angus to Mary Grant	9,000
55th st., s. s., 103 ft. w. of Madison av., 22x100.5; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to S. J. Bach	45,000
58th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x100.5; T. Farley to A. B. Ausbacher	20,000
71st st., n. s., 251.8 ft, w. of 3d av., 16.8x102.2; same to same	18,000
78th st., n. s., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 East, 83x102.2; J. Waldheimer to G. J. Wolff	44,000
124th st., s. s., 406 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11; T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding to E. Gillespie	5,000
141st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania; T. C. Funk to E. P. Steers	2,700
142d st., n. s., 498.6 ft. w. of 11th av., 48.6x99.11; M. Jones to H. McCaddin, Jr.	2,500
2d av., s. e. cor. 4th st., 20.6x80; J. I. Smith to S. C. Smith	20,000
3d av., s. w. cor. 92d st., 100.8x100; E. Kahn to M. Wolf	115,000
Same property; M. Wolf to L. Hirshfield	115,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
10th av., No. 550, five years, per year	1,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE.—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN IS OFfered in one or both of the fine and desirable high stoop residences Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., corner 41st st. Are a few feet from junction of Broadway, 7th av., and 42d st., and can be purchased very much less than they must in a few years command for business purposes. This property must be sold this Spring. Possession. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 11TH ST.—FULL-SIZE house, only $45,000; 5th av., up town, 18-foot house, only $19,000; also other bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

$26,000.—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop; 20x50x100; on 46th st., quite near Broadway, (a bargain.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE IN 54th st., near 6th av.; all modern improvements; possession May 1, 1875. Apply at No. 681 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN.—No. 401 Clinton av., between Green and Gates avs., three-story brick house, 27x62, lot 50x125, in complete order, with all modern improvements, steam furnace, bay windows, walls frescoed, &c., &c., with two-story brick stable on the rear on Hamilton st.; No. 27 Elm place, between Fulton and Livingston sts., three-story, basement, and attic brown-stone house, in complete order, with all improvements, with two-story brick stable on the rear on Fulton place. A large proportion of the purchase money on the above houses may remain on mortgage if desired. Permits to examine the property from 2 to 4 P. M. will be given by JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Willoughby, corner Pearl st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City; twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountain unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.

Furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located in the town of Flatbush, on the south-west corner of Newkirk and Flatbush avs., a short distance from Prospect Park, adjoining the splendid residence of H. Giroux, Esq.; containing twelve rooms; gas and fixtures throughout; one and a half acres of land; a variety of choice fruits; carriage house, stable, &c. Apply on the premises; cars leave Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, every five minutes.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—ELEGANT PROPerty; ridge, near depot; large complete residence; every modern convenience; terrace grounds; large fruit; vegetable gardens, shade; excellent neighborhood; sale low; suitable terms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MILBURN, N. J.—One hour by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, two modern houses and grounds; one has stable; high, healthy location near depot. Apply on premises or to F., Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Cooper institute.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SECOND AVENUE.—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling, situate on the north-east corner of 2d av. and St. Marks place; house, 17.3x50 feet; lot, 17.3x68 feet; terms at sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

The entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner of Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room with good closet room; rent, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. KYLES, No. 78 6th av.

ALSO, store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place; good stand for light business; store and two rooms, $500 per annum. On May 1, entire building at $1,000 per annum; anti-liquor and tobacco. Keys at MEYER MANUS', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

Ten years lease of No. 46 Hudson st., and No. 45 Thomas st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500 per annum and the taxes.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET—ON 58TH ST., ONE BLOCK AND A HALF from 8th av. entrance to Central Park, a splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 19x50, lot 100; finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c.; rent low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A PHYSICIAN, OWNING HIS HOUSE, near the Windsor Hotel, desires to rent it, retaining rooms for himself and family. Address F. H. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE SPRING list of desirable houses. N. B.—Money loaned promptly on mortgage. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., (Union square.) V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, FIVE OR SEVEN rooms, in a brown-stone house, balance occupied by one family, (three adults;) rent low to an unexceptionable family—private. C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—IN WEST 46TH ST., near 5th av., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, twenty-one feet wide; will be rented on very desirable terms to a desirable private family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO let; possession immediately; rent begins May 1; will lease for two years; located between 5th and 6th avs. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TWO FINE LARGE HALLS ON THIRD avenue, near 34th st., in new building; suitable for society or lodge rooms, with good entrance; to a responsible tenant would give immediate possession and long lease on favorable terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

CORNER 34TH ST. AND 3D AV., SECOND floor, beautiful show-room, large and light, suitable for business purposes; would let or lease on favorable terms; immediate possession. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR PARTLY furnished, situated between Union square and 34th st., and 6th and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address D. M. H., No. 71 Madison av.

HOUSE WANTED.—NOT TO EXCEED $40,000 cash, within one block of 5th av. E. B. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 BROADway, formerly 5th av. and 37th st., will be found a number of select servants of all nationalities and for all situations. NO. 1,233 BROADWAY.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find desirable servants of all nations, highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; will assist with the washing; is a good laundress, and willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the care of growing children; has a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machine; willing and obliging; best references given. Apply at No. 292 9th av., near 27th st., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, understands her work, and gets on well with other servants; has good references; desires a steady place; does not object to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a young woman as an experienced chamber-maid, or first-rate waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-WORK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young, tidy American girl; is a good waitress and useful in every way; wages not so much object as a home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has her own machine; is willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Call at 246 East 27th st., Room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call or address M. M., 158 West 18th st., in rear, Room 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is very fond of children; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 412 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, or do plain sewing; has the best City references. Call in the millinery store, No. 715 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 14th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly respectable, and a thorough cook; can do French and English cooking—meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastries, and creams; can get up nice side dishes; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; is a good family laundress; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED YOUNG Scotch woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes soup, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; will assist with the washing if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and also a good bread baker; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; also, all kinds of French side dishes; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply for three days, if not engaged, at No. 246 Avenue A.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, a situation where a kitchen-maid is kept; she is a professed cook; exceedingly neat and good manager; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN get up dinner parties; understands all kinds of side dishes, entries, and desserts; has first-class references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, IN A PRIvate family; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread and cake, and would assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, AND WILLING TO do the coarse washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has seven years' references from last place. Call at No. 723 Lexington av., corner of 58th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS A good plain cook, and would assist with washing and ironing; private family preferred. Call at No. 134 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook to assist at washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 309 West 27th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a hotel or boarding-house; can be well recommended from present employers. Address Cook, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small private family or general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women in a private family; one as cook, other as waitress; best references. Can be seen at No. 329 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; will assist in washing if required; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 217 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK, WHO understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Call at No. 98 9th av., in china store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK and baker, and to do part of the washing; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of English cooking; good reference. Call or address for two days 144 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COOK, AND would do the washing of a small family; City references from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO CAN come well recommended by present employer. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK OR LAUNDRESS; is willing and obliging; good City Reference. Call or address for two days at No. 430 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, TO GO OUT BY the day, week, or month; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 226 East 47th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and to do plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 41st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call or address No. 704 3d av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUPERIOR CUTTER AND A thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 403 10th av., between 32d and 33d sts., one flight up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would like a few more engagements by the day; evening and ball dresses; all the latest Paris fashions; references. Address A. B., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest styles; solicits a few more engagements by the day. Call on or address W. A. B., No. 257 West 24th st.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, AND HOtels, in City or country, promptly supplied with Protestant or Catholic male or female help, married or single, for all kinds of work, English, Scotch, German, Swedish, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A SWISS LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement, a position in a home to act as governess for one or two children; willing to assist or take full charge of the house-keeping; no objection to go out of town; best of references given from last employer. Address Swiss, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; thoroughly understands all branches of general house-work, cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country; wages no object. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; in a private family. Call at No. 124 East 54th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 521 2d av., corner 29th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, SELECT SERVANTS, formerly No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., removed to No. 424 6th av. and 26th st.—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, French; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fineries, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country; strong, capable, and willing; flutes, polishes, &c., in the best manner; does curtains, &c.; reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting and puffing; has good reference; would like to go to Morristown. Call at No. 410 6th av., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; would do chamber work and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 321 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding her business thoroughly, as attested by her references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; City or country; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing, or will go out by the day. Call at No. 111 West 20th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GOOD reference. Call or address No. 344 West 26th st., front basement.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—AS COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, or to take care of an old lady; speaks several languages; would travel; best reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN GIVE FIRST-CLASS REFerences as to competency. Can be seen at present employer's from 11 to 2 o'clock, No. 2 West 48th st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH MAID, OR TO TAKE care of grown children; best references. Call at No. 622 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH young woman would like a place to take care of children and do sewing; is thoroughly experienced, and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. C.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with chamber-work or sewing; has eleven years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, SEVENteen years of age, as nurse to a child or children over three years old; is intelligent, and can teach beginners German and English; is a very willing and obliging disposition. Inquire at present employer's, No. 22 West 60th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL WHO does not speak English; can furnish City references from her last place; is only a plain seamstress; would keep rooms in order. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the Hair store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; IS COMPEtent to take care of children, or good chamber-maid and waitress, or lady's maid; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE and chamber-maid; is a good seamstress, and refers to good families in the City. Can be seen or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY arrived, as child's nurse; speaks purest French; willing and obliging; wages, $10. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City references. Call at No. 302 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL TO nurse an infant, or to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 782 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON AS invalid or infant nurse in a first-class family; has first-class references. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT AND experienced nurse, who has lived with her for a number of years. Address H. K., Nurse, Station D.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is a good operator and embroiderer; would wait on a lady or assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 999 6th av., near 56th st., in millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and different machines; best of City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as competent seamstress; would assist with chamber-work and growing children; good references. Apply at No. 289 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMstress; willing to assist in taking care of children or chamber-work; first-class City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS and governesses obtained by applying at EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; very neat, and a thorough waitress; can take a man's place, clean and take care of silver, make salads nicely, and is a good carver; would take chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID OR PARlor maid.—A very respectable girl, well adapted for any of the above duties; has three years' references; is very neat and tidy; thoroughly understands her work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT AND REspectable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands the care of silver and salad dressings of all kinds; best of City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR YOUNG, TIDY waitress; understands taking care of silver, making salads—in a word, a butler's duties in a family; best City references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; no objection to do plain sewing; can do embroidery, or assist in chamber work; first-class City reference. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, who can do a large washing and good, plain cooking, wants general work or down-stairs work; is steady in her habits, and anxious to please her employers; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN. SOME family washing to do at home. Call at No. 123 West 31st st., third floor front.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG, SMART, ENGLISH Protestant butler; best testimonials as to efficiency, sobriety, and deference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

BUTLER OR THOROUGH WAITER.—BY A Swiss, speaking good English; understands his business. Call on or address M., No. 201 West 24th st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN-COOK, IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house; best City references. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS COOK. CALL at No. 123 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT RESPECTABLE man of experience and capability; sober and trustworthy; disengaged on account of his employer not wanting a man for the Winter; superior driver and first-class groom; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, aged thirty-four years, who can care and drive horses, milk, do flower and vegetable gardening, hot and cold graperies, raising plants in hot-beds; also grade, lay out grounds, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL man.—By a young Dane, speaking English; good country references for competency, honesty, sobriety; neat, willing, industrious; will work for low wages. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN, OR AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; can furnish best of European and New-York references. Address Coachman, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man of experience and ability; has driven in the City of London, Dublin, and for the last six years in New-York; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver; is thoroughly acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; is married; no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of a gentleman's road team; first-class City references. Address J. McT., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; understands gardening, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-class German; is clean and neat, and thoroughly understands the care and management of first-class horses and carriages; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address F. K., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wanting coachman and groom apply at late employer's, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 4, or private stable No. 152 West 24th st., for W. S.; five years' reference.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married, as coachman and groom; has five years' City references; is leaving on account of his employer selling out. Address J. M. G., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; has a wife who can attend to a dairy or do washing; will require a house; can refer to former employer. Call at No. 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO IS sober, reliable, and trustworthy. Call during the week on Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, No. 44 East 43d st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN (Protestant) as coachman and groom, or either. Call on or address M. G., No. 51 West 21st st.

FARMER AND DAIRYMAN—POULTRY, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, middle aged, with one daughter, all brought up in Dutchess County, N. Y.; man is experienced in all branches of farm dairy-work, stock raising, &c.; wife is a first-class butter and cheese maker and poultry raiser; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who can do general farm-work, plow with oxen or horses, also milk, do vegetable gardening, &c.; he neither chews, drinks, nor smokes, and has four years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

$50 BONUS.—WANTED A POSITION AS CORresponding clerk or secretary, &c.; highest references as to experience, ability, and integrity; five years good character; English college graduate, speaking French and German; twenty-five years of age; above sum paid to any one procuring me a position. Address COMPETENT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A FIRST-class gardener; married, small family; has had fifteen years' experience in some of the best places in England and this country; thoroughly understands stove and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable gardening, and the laying out and improvement of gentlemen's places; first-class reference as to ability, sobriety, &c. Address T., Gardener, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT single man, who is a practical gardener in all branches, landscaping, caring green-house and graperies, budding and pruning, out-door flowers and vegetables; long experience and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER — COOK. — PROTESTANTS; NO family; man understand the care of greenhouse, flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens; wife is a good plain cook; both have first-class references; are willing and obliging. Address A. C., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 242 West 10th st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; MARried; understands management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, &c.; is well experienced in laying out and improving places; first-class City references for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., Henderson's seed store, 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-class gardener; wife as laundress or dairy-maid; man has had ten years' experience in gardening and farming; best City reference. Address S. V., West Chester Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y., for two days.

GARDENER. — BY A COMPETENT MARRIED Englishman without children; wife is a good laundress, and would do the washing for the family if desired; would like a place with cottage. Call on or address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman; twenty-three years' experience in some of the largest and best establishments in Europe and five years in America; wages moderate; strictly temperate. Address Florist, B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN; practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire at or address Thorburn's, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN AND wife; the man to do gardening and attend to cows and horses; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, if required. Call or address, for two days, No. 528 Pearl st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, (German,) who understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Address L. K., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; growing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, grapes, green-houses, and flower gardening, and laying out of grounds. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN; married, small family; understands green-house, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and the general care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 240 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best references. Address T. Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A HANDY MAN (SCOTCH)—married, no children—on a gentleman's place; is a good, plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; good reference. Address R. Stevenson, Tenafly, N. J.

GARDENER ADD FARMER.—BY A WORTHY German, married; can take full charge, or will take a farm on shares; understands his business; eight years' reference. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman; married; thoroughly understands all branches of the profession, including laying out and improving places; first-class reference as to ability, sobriety, &c.; fifteen years' experience. Address J. Beck, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN gardener, who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendation, and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of long experience as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references. Address, by letter, Irwin Aiken, No. 29 Cliff st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, for two days. Ask for C. R.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN, HIGHLY respectable, and a thorough waiter in all its branches; understands cleaning and care silver; gets up salads in nice order, has unexceptionable City testimonials; very neat, fine appearance; honest, sober, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the City reference can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER; fully competent to fill the position; understands the care of silver, dining-room, and parlors; City or country; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English; best City references; is a thorough waiter, neat, quick, willing, obliging; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family, or will take care of a sick gentleman; good City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, SPEAKS ENGlish, French, and German, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; first-class City references. Call or address G. T., No. 309 Broome st.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; City references. Address G. W., No. 354 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; experienced, from Paris, London, New-York; good references. Address V. L., No. 36 East Houston st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BOY WANTED IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE; one that boards with his parents, acquainted with business, and must write a good hand. Answer BERNARD, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY RESIDING on the Hudson, a short distance from the City, an intelligent French woman as nurse and seamstress; one who is accustomed to children and converses both in English and French; wages $14. Address MADAME, Box No. 67 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE CITY, where a kitchen-maid is kept, a thoroughly-competent man or woman cook; one also competent to do the marketing, with good City reference. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting and assist with the washing; must be strong and willing, and bring good City reference. Apply from 10 to 1 at No. 114 East 45th st.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, FOR AN ARticle which will find a ready sale in all hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Address, with stamp, S. B. MERRITT, No. 91 Court st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch. Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED.—A PROFESSED COOK; COLORED OR white; with City references; none but the best need apply. Call at No. 14 West 23d st.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS; CITY REFerence required; none others need apply, at No. 41 West 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a limited co-partnership for the purchase and sale on commission of stocks, bonds, gold, and other securities, said copartnership to commence on the 1st of March, 1875, and to terminate on the 1st of March, 1878. The amount of special capital contributed is $100,000.

Jan. 18, 1875.
HARRY ALLEN,
CHARLES M. STEAD,
General Partners.
D. B. ALLEN,
Special Partner.

THE FIRM OF ELSEY & WOOLLEY IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The wholesale and commission fish business will be continued as heretofore by JOHN ELSEY at the old stand, Pier No. 24 North River.

The affairs of the late firm of ELSEY & WOOLLEY will be settled by JOHN ELSEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875. JOHN ELSEY, CHARLES WOOLLEY.

No. 14 BROAD ST., March 2, 1875.

MR. EDGAR A. SCRANTON HAS AN INterest in my business from this date, which will be conducted under the firm name of ROBERT S. ANDERSON & CO.,
ROBERT S. ANDERSON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF the best mercantile stand in a thriving railroad village of 3,500 inhabitants (in Southern New-York) at a bargain; stock principally dry goods, clothing, and fancy goods; proprietor having been successfully engaged in trade for nearly thirty years, desires to retire. For particulars address EMERY, IVEY & LEE, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—A MANUFACturing confectionery, well established, with a good line of customers, wholesale and retail, for sale at a bargain. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, March 4, 5, and 6, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY this week. GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED STYLES. Cloth models, with every pattern. Patterns now ready.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Liberty and Canal sts., a small iron key, (No. 27,) attached to white metal chain. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to A. STARK, No. 13 Delancey st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

GRACE CHURCH.

Large pew to let in north transept. Apply to Sexton.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, MARCH 1,

SILKS in new and novel colorings.
DRESS GOODS in the newest designs.
CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS in choice plaids and stripes.
PRINTS, French, English, and domestic.
LINENS and WHITE GOODS at lower prices than ever before offered.
SHAWLS—Novelties from the French, English, and Indian markets.
CLOAKS—500 English WALKING JACKETS at $10, barely the price of the cloth.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

PIQUES—The greatest bargains ever offered, at 17c. upward.
HAMBURG EDGINGS—Never before sold so low.
SHOES—In this department we are SELLING our GOODS LOWER than any FIRST-CLASS DEALER in the City.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR—A line of these goods will be placed on sale, and customers WOULD DO WELL to purchase BEFORE the assortment is broken, as THE DEMAND for THIS CLASS of GOODS is always GREATER than the SUPPLY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong-Kong, $300, gold.
Steamer leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RAYMUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, R. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6 3 P.M. | Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P.M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A.M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Denmark.....Tuesday, March 9, 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Would steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
CASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES.....Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11
FROM VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Dirigo, Tuesday, March 2. Colorado, Saturday, April 3.
Virgo, Saturday, March 20 | Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.
Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBURY, March 9.
HERDER, Capt. GREUNER, March 23.
From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCKE, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 38 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods to be warded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes sold to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
Excursion cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
From the Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or sailing to the south of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., March 3. CUBA.....WED., March 17
JAVA.....WED., March 10 ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
Steamers marked • do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, March 3, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....THURSDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LECHESNEY.....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE.....April 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 30; at 11 A. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
[illegible] WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLENBROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Western steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
Nederland, March 13 Switzerland, Feb. 26
Vaderland, April 3 State of Nevada, March 23
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
Vaderland, March 10 State of Nevada, Feb. 26
Switzerland, March 22
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURRIER DOCUMENT, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,997,706 Gold
BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:
Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November.....$585,600
Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:
Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to construct the road by a grant and guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,
Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.
Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 Pine st., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee of the Sinking Fund Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. RUTLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above Tenth, Philadelphia.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Scrip, of 1873, per par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. RAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Money placed to the credit of the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.
Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875.
M. A. MYERS,
Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, sixteen hands high; seven years old, well matched, stylish drivers; perfectly sound. At No. 6 Neilson place, (Mercer st.)

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. BARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

NO. 160 WEST 15TH ST.—LARGE STABLE with rooms for coachman to let. Apply on premises.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or singly; hot and cold water, and every convenience.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park, parlor and bedrooms, second floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; house and board first-class. JOHN F. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th av.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 18T of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first class.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1st of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 236 WEST 37TH ST.—THREE-STORY front room, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private American family; terms moderate; no moving; also hall room; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO one or two gentlemen at No. 37 3d av.; reference required; ring the bell.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story; back room, fourth story; and hall room, with board.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room with board, for gentleman and wife.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON, (SIXteen,) and maid, five furnished rooms; private meals; neighborhood Fifth Avenue Hotel preferred; prices must be low and unobjectionable and reply; none other will be noticed; references first class. Address APARTMENT, Box No. 354 Post Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD with a sociable private family, where he can spend some evenings in their company; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, HOME COMFORTS, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to the order of the said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," that we have filed an account of our receipts and payments as assignees of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting we shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of our said account.
Dated this 2d day of March, 1875.
JOHN D. MAIRS,
THOMAS C. SHEPHERD,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
Assignees, No. 510 Water street, New-York City.
W. HOWARD WAIT, Attorney for Assignees,
No. 18 William st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VENTHIEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The Register has been issued by the said court against the estate of Frederick Venthien, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE W. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Archibald C. Haynes, George W. Morey, and James B. Morey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES AUSTIN and WILLIAM K. AUSTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Austin and William K. Austin, (composing the late firm of James Austin & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875.
JOSEPH LORD, Assignee,
No. 130 Duane street, New-York City.
f24-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MONMOUTH H. CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Hoyer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875. LEONARD K. SMITH,
f24-law3wW* Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh3-law3wW No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, (partners heretofore composing the firm of H. E. Dibblee & Co.), Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, No. 107 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Also, one gold watch. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
f24-law3wW* JAMES R. CLARK, JR., Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts. The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, at the coal yard, No. 138 Monroe st., in the City of New-York, by James A. Miller, auctioneer, seven coal carts, harness, sieves, fixtures, &c., &c.
CHARLES GULAGER, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

ART SALE.
Large and important sale of a superb collection of WATER COLOR DRAWINGS,
recently imported, together with a collection of a private gentleman, embracing fine specimens of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH ART.
The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, at
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.,
and will be sold on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
March 4 and 5, at 8 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.
BENEFIT OF SIG. R. MUZIO.
Farewell performance of
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, at 7:30 o'clock,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....March 2.

SENATE.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PENSION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and ten minutes were allowed for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Pensions. The following House bills reported by that committee were passed: Granting pensions to Mrs. Penelope C. Brown, William C. Davis, Rosalie C. P. Lisle, Catharine Lee, Mary E. Stewart, Davenport Downs, William O. Madison, Martin D. Chandler, Salem P. Rose, Hannah E. Currie, Margaret H. Pittenger, and the House bill for the relief of George A. Schreiner.

SENATOR MAXEY OF TEXAS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, presented the credentials of S. B. Maxey, United States Senator from the State of Texas for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. They were read and placed on file.

MILITARY BILLS.

The business on the calendar from the Committee on Military Affairs came up and several relief bills were passed. The House bill authorizing the sale of buildings and grounds known as the Detroit Arsenal, in Michigan, was also passed.

THE CAUCUS BILL.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called for the second read of the House bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections, known as the "Force bill." It was read by title.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, objected to a third reading, and the bill was laid over, no motion being made to refer it to any committee.

THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Railroad Companies in the Territories of the United States, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor bill, without amendment and without recommendation. He said the committee made this report on account of the action of the Senate last night in laying the Tariff bill on the table. It was placed on the calendar.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The Senate took up the bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by adding an additional section repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, on account of disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill would call for less money than any of the other bounty bills which have been before Congress for several years past. It was impossible for any person to make an accurate statement as to what a bill of this kind would cost. The calculations made by the Auditors were entirely erroneous. He believed the bill would not require more than $30,712,552. The amount of bounty paid by the States, which was $286,781,256, and the amount paid by the Government, amounting to $405,000,000, was all to be deducted. A soldier who had received the full amount of bounty from any State would get nothing under this bill. He urged the passage of the bill because he believed it was a just claim, and would vote for it as long as he had a seat upon this floor.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he would vote for any bill to pay any legal obligations due the soldiers by the Government, or to give them any bounty due to them under existing law which they have not received. The country was in no condition now to pay the amount of money called for by this bill. The soldiers could never be paid for their services in saving the Union, even if all the money in the Treasury and all the property of the Government should be turned over to them. The country had agreed to give pensions to all who were disabled, and $30,000,000 were being paid annually for that purpose, the largest pension-roll of any nation. His colleague in the House, who had charge of this bill, estimated it would require something over twenty-nine millions of dollars; the Second Auditor's office estimated fifty-nine millions, and the Paymaster General estimated over one hundred millions. This bill would create a demand upon the Treasury which must be met in six months. Claim agents all over the country would be busy collecting these claims, and in less than six months nearly all of them would be presented for payment. He was as good a friend to the soldier as ever lived, but it was the duty of the Senate under the circumstances to look this thing in the face, and not pass it now. If the States have paid this bounty and this bill became a law, the Government would be bound to return the amount to the States. No sooner would the bill be a law than the States would demand the equalization of bounties among them. He thought the bill should be postponed until there was money enough in the Treasury to meet the demands of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Alcorn so as to include soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

After some further discussion Mr. ALCORN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the words "or State" in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deduction for bounty already paid under the United States or State laws. In support of his amendment Mr. Ferry argued that the General Government had no right to confiscate the bounty paid by States and use it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the General Government.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 21.

THE VISITORS TO THE NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMIES.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced, as the members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, Messrs. Allison, of Iowa, and Ransom, of North Carolina; and as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Gordon, of Georgia.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to promote the efficiency of the light-house service in the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported unfavorably on the House bill for the relief of E. Jacobs; House resolution in regard to international arbitration; Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba; the joint resolution concerning the case of Condon, imprisoned in England, and Senate resolution in regard to the mission to Sweden and Norway, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration. He also reported adversely on the bill introduced by the House in June last relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; the bill introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen in May last to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia; and the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent in January last, making provision for an Oriental College, and they were indefinitely postponed.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS IN CONFERENCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Messrs. West, Ferry of Michigan, and Davis.

THE DEFUNCT GLOBE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of Messrs. F. and J. Rives, asking the Government to purchase the building, material, &c., of the late *Congressional Globe*, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was so ordered.

SHUTTING OUT THE LOBBY.

He also submitted an order directing the Sergeant at Arms to exclude from the marble room and adjacent corridors all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor during the remainder of the present session, which was agreed to.

THE BOUNTY BILL RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bounty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted an amendment as an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the kinds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Mr. MORTON said the Government could not borrow money for a more patriotic purpose than to pay bounties to soldiers. He would, therefore, vote for the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 12.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 30, nays 30. Being a tie vote, the Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the bill was passed. When the fact was announced there was applause in the galleries, but it was promptly checked. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Washburn—30.

Messrs. Clayton and Schurz, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Hamilton of Texas, and Gordon, who would have voted in the negative.

THE REVENUE BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that the Senate take up the bill to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government, known as the Tax and Tariff bill. Agreed to—yeas, 26, nays, 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Vadleigh, Washburn, West—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Jones, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—23.

Messrs. Cragin and Robertson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Fenton and Norwood, who would have voted in the negative.

The Senate then, at 5:30 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M., when the Tariff bill comes up.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 8 o'clock the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market certain lands in Michigan were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, moved to lay the tariff bill on the table, for the purpose of considering bill reported by the Committee on Pensions. Rejected, yeas 26, nays 30.

Senator SCHURZ, from Missouri, moved to amend the fifth section of the tariff bill so that the increase of duties provided by the act shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the 4th day of March, 1875, instead of the 10th day of February, as named in the bill.

Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, said it was apparent that this bill must be passed without amendments. He hoped when the bill reached the Senate the amendment adopted yesterday in the Committee of the whole would be voted down.

Senator SCHURZ said if the bill should be amended here and sent back to the house its chances would not be injured. If the bill should be improved by the Senate, as he believed it could be, the House would pass it.

Senator BOUTWELL said the amendment of the Senator of Missouri opened the measure to dishonest transactions in the shipment of goods. The amendment was rejected.

Senator SCHURZ then moved to strike out the fourth section, which repeals the act of 1872, relieving foreign products of the ten per cent. duty; rejected, yeas 23, nays 29, Messrs. Allison, Fenton, Hamilton of Texas, Jones, Sprague, and Tipton voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Senator THURMAN moved to strike out the twentieth section of the bill which increases the tax on tobacco.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 25, nays 31.

The bill, having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and, the question being on concurring in the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole, yesterday, that the increase of the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to concur. He said the amendment was of no importance, and as it would send the bill back to the House, thus endangering its passage, he would be glad if the Senate would strike it out.

The motion of Mr. Morrill to non-concur was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27. Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Clayton, Fenton, Hamilton, of Texas, Jones, Sherman, Sprague, and Stewart, voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House, without amendment. Yeas 30, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Washburn, West, Windom—30.

NAYS—Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merriman, Norwood, Oglesby, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wright—29.

Messrs. Logan and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. Robertson and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finished in Committee of the Whole a little after 2 A. M. to-day, and the committee rose and reported it to the House.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, a paragraph was inserted to pay to the clerks discharged by reason of the reductions made necessary by the legislation of this Congress, two months' pay.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and after discussion, a proviso was added to the item for printing national currency, requiring the printing of national bank notes on distinctive and special paper, the same as United States notes. All the amendments were agreed to except the one appropriating $50,000 for information to defeat fraudulent claims against the Government.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, interposed various obstacles to the progress of the bill, demanding the reading of the engrossed bill, but the rules were suspended and the reading was dispensed with. The bill was passed at 3:50 A. M., and the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On reassembling to-day the House took up the various bills providing for taxation in the District of Columbia, and, after some discussion, passed the substitute offered by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, which provides for a taxation of one and a half per cent. on real and personal property, and does not provide for representation in Congress by a Delegate.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on a Breach of Privileges of the House, in the arrest of Mr. Whitelaw Reid while attending as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process, and it was passed.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. ORR, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving the consent and approval of Congress to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to build that portion of the road between Portage City and Stevens Point, on the line adopted by the act of the Wisconsin Legislature of Feb. 10, 1875, instead of on the line adopted by the act of April 9, 1866. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS—FRANKING.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The amendment fixing the salary of the New-York Postmaster at $8,000 was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment as to franking documents being reached, Mr. Tyner said he was instructed (against his own judgment) to recommend concurrence in it, with several verbal amendments, which would make it read as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the written frank of a member of Congress or Delegate (to be written by himself) be carried in mails free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; and that public documents already printed, or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress, may pass through the mails on the frank of any member or Delegate of the present Congress (written by himself) until the 1st of December, 1875, provided that speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, shall not be construed as public documents, or be embraced within the provisions of this section."

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to; 113 to 65.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote; and Mr. CESSNA moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion, and resulted: yeas, 137; nays, 103. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Banning, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Biery, Bowen, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Caldwell, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Cook, Creamer, Crutchfield, Davis, Dewitt, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Farwell, Finch, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Herndon, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kelley, Killinger, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Loughridge, Magee, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, Milliken, Mills, Marcy, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Pike, Platt of New-York, Ransier, Rapier, Read, Richmond, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Schell, Sener, Sheats, Shelden, Sloan, Sloss, Smart, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Speer, Standiford, Stephens of Georgia, Stone, Stowell, Strait, Strawbridge, Swan, Taylor, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Vance, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Wisconsin, Willie, Wilson of Maryland. Wolfe, Young of Kentucky—135.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Buffinton, Bundy, Chittenden, Clark of New-Jersey, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Comingo, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dawes, Eames, Eden, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale of Maine, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Virginia, Hathorn, Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, Holmar, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Lamison, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, McCrary, MacDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Morrison, O'Neill, Orth, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Pratt, Ray, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Scofield, Sessions, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Stevens of Massachusetts, St. John, Storm, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth, Young of Georgia—103.

The next important amendment was one reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture and the agricultural reports emanating from that department.

After some observations by Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, against the amendment, it was concurred in—yeas 133, nays 95.

THE CENSURE ON SECRETARY CAMERON RESCINDED.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 30th of April, 1862, adopted a resolution censuring Simon Cameron for certain alleged irregular proceedings as Secretary of War in the matter of purchasing military supplies at the outbreak of the rebellion; and,

Whereas, On the 26th day of the ensuing month the then President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in a special Message to Congress, assumed for the Executive Department of the Government the fullest responsibility of the proceedings complained of, declaring in said Message that he should be wanting equally in candor and justice if he should leave the censure to rest exclusively or chiefly on Mr. Cameron, and adding that it was due to Mr. Cameron to say that although he fully approved of the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by him, and that not only the President but all the other heads of departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong, or fault was committed in the premises. Therefore,

Resolved, That this House, as an act of personal justice to Mr. Cameron, and as a correction of its own records, hereby direct that said resolution be rescinded, and that the recision be entered on the margin of the journal where said resolution is recorded.

After remarks by Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and by Messrs. Holman and Niblack, of Indiana, in support of the resolution offered by Mr. Scofield, it was unanimously adopted.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs.

Mr. SCUDDER, of New-York, a member of the committee, made a speech in support of the majority report, reviewing the history of the case, and arguing against any interference with the existing State Government of Arkansas.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, the minority member of the committee, argued against the conclusions of the majority and in support of his own, to recognize Joseph Brooks as Governor.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, another member of the committee, made an argument in advocacy of the majority report.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, followed in a speech against the majority report and in favor of the minority report. He denounced the leaders in the movement for the establishment of the new Constitution as hostile, treasonable, and disloyal. He argued that the question presented was a political one, which it was for the President and Congress to settle, and he spoke of the House of Representatives as the great Constables of the land, who were in pursuit of the bandits and rogues who had stolen the rights of the people of Arkansas.

The House at 5:30 took a recess till 7:30 P. M., when the Arkansas question is to be disposed of, after which the regular business is to be proceeded with.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

The House resumed, in evening session, consideration of the Arkansas question, and was addressed by Mr. Poland of Vermont, Chairman of the special committee, in advocacy of the views reported by the majority, and the resolution that the existing State Government in Arkansas should not be interfered with either by Congress or by any department of the General Government. This speech was a happy compound of the serious and the jocose, and was listened to with close attention by the members, who left their seats and crowded into the area to hear him. He protested that the National Government had no more right to interfere with the existing State Government of Arkansas than England or France had. This was, undoubtedly, he said, the last public political act he would be called on to perform. He had never expected to be called on to combat so monstrous a doctrine as was advanced in this case. He was actuated by no other feeling in the matter than a desire for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, for the resolution offered by the committee. Mr. Ward's substitute being, that Brooks having been elected Governor under the constitution of 1868, and that constitution never having been overturned, or abridged, and being still in force, is the lawful Governor of the State.

The substitute was rejected; yeas 69, nays 152.

The next question was on the resolution reported by the committee, that no interference with the existing Government in Arkansas, by any department of the United States Government, is advisable.

The resolution was then adopted; yeas 149, nays 80.

The following is the vote on Mr. Ward's substitute:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Conger, Crooke, Curtis, Darrall, Donnan, Dunnell, Field, Fort, Harmer, Hathorn, Hays, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Lawson, Lewis, Lofland, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, MacDougall, McNulta, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Rapier, Ray, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Snyder, Sprague, Stowell, Sypher, Taylor, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, White, Wilber, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Cannon, Chittenden, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Comingo, Cook, Coltou, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Dawes, DeWitt, Durham, Eames, Eden, Eldredge, Finch, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Gunter, Hale of Maine, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Connecticut, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunton, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, McCrary, McDill of Iowa, McLean, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of New-Hampshire, Perry, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Randall, Ransier, Ray, Reed, Richmond, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schell, Scudder of New-York, Sener, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of North Carolina, Southard, Speer, Stanard, Standford, Starkweather, Stephens of Georgia, Stevens of Massachusetts, Stone, Storm, Strait, Thomas of North Carolina, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Vance, Ward of New-Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitely, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Indiana, Wolf, Wood, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky—152.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 10:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, in the Chair) on the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $2,496,556, and revives appropriations to the amount of $1,761,327.

At 11:20 P. M., after disposing of only three pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

GOSSIP REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT AND THE PATRONAGE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Fitz John Porter entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Public Works yesterday. He was formally received by his predecessor, Mr. Van Nort, who arrived at an early hour for the purpose of finishing the business of his department. The gentlemen had a long interview in relation to the management of the office. The ante-room was filled with politicians, contractors, and others who were anxious to ascertain how the new incumbent would distribute the large number of places in his gift, but they failed to receive any reliable information on that point. It was said that Mr. John Kelly had approved of the appointment, and that he notified the subordinate leaders of Tammany of the fact in order to prevent the rank and file of the party from inaugurating a reactionary movement against the Mayor. It was whispered from ear to ear that the ward committees of the party would have absolute control of the offices in the gift of Commissioner Porter, and this assurance had the effect of silencing criticism on the part of those who were somewhat indignant when they first heard the name of Mr. Van Nort's successor. They were not disposed to speak of the matter at all, except so far as it related to securing a large amount of patronage for Tammany. Commissioner Porter did not state whether or not he had made any pledges to obtain the position, but it is a significant fact that some of the Aldermen, who were loud in their denunciations of the Mayor for not selecting some prominent local politician to succeed Mr. Van Nort, suddenly changed their views under orders from headquarters. But these men regard Mr. Porter as the choice of some of their leaders—not of themselves—and they are anxiously awaiting future developments.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Porter had appointed Mansfield Lovell as an Engineer of his department; but the Mayor and his Secretary, Col. Harrison, positively denied the report. Mr. Lovell was at one time Deputy Street Commissioner, under Gustavus W. Smith. At the outbreak of the war, he accompanied Mr. Smith to the South, and both entered the rebel service. They subsequently returned to this City, and their names were not mentioned as candidates for office until after the Mayor's election. The heads of the various bureaus of the Department of Public Works are to call upon Mr. Porter to-day, and will be introduced by Commissioner Van Nort. Messrs. August Belmont and S. L. M. Barlow became sureties on Mr. Porter's official bond in $20,000 yesterday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

B. P. Cheney, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge W. L. Learned, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. James Craig, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. A. M. Miller and Quartermaster J. M. Marshall, of West Point, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire; ex-Congressman O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, and Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN OLD SPORTING MAN DEAD.

Daniel E. Gavitt, for many years past known to the public in connection with all the great billiard matches played in this City, as a referee in questions pertaining to the same, died in this City on Monday, aged 55 years. He was born in New-York, but settled in Albany, where he learned the trade of steel engraving. He became somewhat celebrated through engraving the plates for the famous "red-dog" currency of 1837. From engraving he drifted into photography, and was one of the first daguerreotype artists in this country, carrying on a large gallery in Albany. In 1857 he became editor of the old *United States Magazine*, afterward merged into *Putnam's Magazine*. On the outbreak of the rebellion he assisted in organizing, and served with distinction in the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment. He then became identified with the billiard world, acting as billiard editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and writing in various journals over the *nom-de-plume* of "Tirag." His last appearance was in connection with the Delaney Billiard Tournament in Tammany Hall, which he managed. On the departure of Mr. William Cook, the English billiard champion, Mr. Gavitt presented an address to Mr. Cook, from the American players. Of late years he acted as agricultural editor of the *Evening Express* newspaper.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

REFORMING THE FREEHOLDERS—THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY BILL—FITZ JOHN PORTER—THE DISTRICT COURT BILL FOR HUDSON COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

Both houses held two sessions to-day. The Senate met, for the first time since the opening of the Legislature, in the afternoon. The afternoon session of that body was devoted almost exclusively to the second reading of the revised laws. Senator Potts submitted a bill abolishing the Board of Freeholders of Hunterdon County, and creating a commission consisting of three gentlemen—one being elected from each Assembly district in the county—to whose hands shall be intrusted the management of county affairs. This bill is similar to the one which passed the Senate a few days ago for the reorganization of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders; and the advisability of passing a general law for the organization of the several boards in the State upon the same basis is suggested. In many of the counties the Freeholders, whose duties are analagous to those of the Supervisors of New-York, are large and unwieldy bodies, the cost of sustaining which is unnecessarily large to the county, and the size of which impede rather than assist in the speedy transaction of public business.

In the House the bill chartering the New-Jersey Catholic Protectory was called up on its second reading. Mr. Kirk, of Essex, wanted the reading deferred for a day or two. He had not had an opportunity to read the bill as reprinted with the committee's amendment. Messrs. Doyle and Dodd, of Essex, and Sheeran and McDonald, of Hudson, opposed the laying over of the bill, and Mr. Kirk, recollecting that the bill was not on its final passage, withdrew his motion to defer.

In the House, in the afternoon, there was an exciting discussion over a series of resolutions offered by Mr. McGill, of Union, urging on the President to order a review of the evidence, and the retrial of Fitz John Porter. Mr. McGill supported the resolutions with a handsome speech, and a warm discussion ensued. Mr. Goble, of Ocean, likened Gen. Porter to Benedict Arnold, and was very warm in his denunciation. Mr. Youngblood moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and, making the motion, remarked that had the General received his deserts he would have been executed. Addresses were also made by Messrs. McDonald and Carey, of Hudson, in favor of the bill, and by others against it. The resolutions were finally put to vote and adopted by a vote of 49 to 5. A number of Republicans voted for the resolutions.

The bill for the creation of four district courts in Jersey City and Hoboken, which shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases in which Justices of the Peace now have jurisdiction, was called up and passed. The bill as originally drawn proposed that the presiding Justices of the civil courts should be lawyers, presumably competent to decide the legal questions which would be submitted to them. It has since been amended, so as to strike out this qualifying feature. It was the only good feature of the bill, and the act is now comparatively worthless. It will undoubtedly be killed in the Senate.

The House at about 5 o'clock reached Carey's bill for the reorganization of the Hudson County Freeholders, on its third reading. This is the bill which provides for the election of sixteen Freeholders. The bill was opposed by Messrs. McGill and Carscallen and supported by Mr. Carey.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The argument upon the question as to whether the appointment of Commissioners to condemn lands claimed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which had been taken by the Hudson River Tunnel Company for the construction of their tunnel, was legal, was heard yesterday in the New-Jersey Supreme Court, Trenton. Mr. Jacob Vanatta appeared for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and Mr. John Linn made the argument for the Tunnel Company. Mr. Vanatta claimed that the Tunnel Company had no legal existence; that the General Railroad law gives the company no authority to organize or establish a corporation to construct a tunnel under the Hudson River; that the organization is not perfect, and that the tunnel company has no right to condemn the land, because said land is necessary for the franchises of the railroad. Mr. Linn, in reply, contended that the tunnel company had been regularly incorporated, and that its legal existence had been recognized in an act of the Legislature passed in March, 1874, allowing the company two years within which to complete the first mile of the tunnel. Mr. Linn also contended that the tunnel company had the right to condemn the lands. The exercise of the right is not inconsistent with any of the limitations or restrictions imposed by the General Railroad law, nor would it interfere with the franchises of the railroad company, since the tunnel will be from fifteen to fifty feet below the surface. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The New-Jersey Midland Railway Company being unable to pay its coupons, the Chancellor of New-Jersey has granted an order, at the instance of some of the bondholders, to show cause why the road should not be placed in the hands of a receiver. The order is returnable on the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., in the Chancellor's Rooms, Newark.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, is authority for the statement that William Butler Duncan has reconsidered his resignation and is now acting in London in the capacity of a Director of the company.

On application made on behalf of Richard B. Westbrook, Judge Donohue yesterday issued an attachment against the property of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company. The suit is on a claim for $8,916 21, alleged to be due for coal furnished to the company by Mr. Westbrook.

The Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company says that a Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad is now on his way East, for the purpose of arranging for an equalization of freight rates to the Pacific slope. The same authority asserts that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company never carried freight at a less rate than $40 per ton.

This morning, at the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the price of tickets from this City to Columbus will be reduced from $17 50 to $15 25; to Zanesville, from $16 50 to $15 25, and to Indianapolis, from $21 to $17 25.

BILLIARD ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE CUBANS.

A billiard entertainment in aid of the Cuban sufferers took place at Tammany Hall last night. The attendance was small, not more than five hundred persons being present. Among the prominent Cubans in the hall were Gen. Aguilera, President elect of the Cuban Republic, and Mr. Leandro Rodriguez, Secretary of the Society Independencia de Cuba. The great players who took part in the proceedings were Messrs. Vignaux, Rudolphe, Garnier, and Cyrille and Joseph Dion. Three games at French caroms, 100 points up, were played, on a 10 by 5 Griffith table, fitted with Delaney's patent wire cushions. The first game, which was between Vignaux and Rudolphe, was won by the former, in four innings. Vignaux won the lead, and made a splendid run of 85, when he missed an easy draw shot. Rudolphe then scored 2, and missed a simple carom. Vignaux followed with 11, and left a good opening, which Rudolphe took advantage of by running up a score of 55. Vignaux then ran out the game.

The second game was between Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier. This was very closely contested, and ended in a victory for Garnier, Dion's score being 98. The highest run made was 45.

The third and last game was between Joseph Dion and François Ubassy, and was won by Dion, who led off with a break of 52, Ubassy's total score being 19 in ten innings.

An exhibition of fancy shots was then given by Rudolphe and Ubassy, which elicited much applause.

ARCHITECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "It has always been quoted as one of the weaknesses of our city's architectural pretensions that there was too much sameness, too little variety in the external appearances of the buildings. This was notably the case as to residences and business houses. Visitors from other cities have gone away impressed disagreeably with the long rows of houses with white shutters and marble steps so identical in appearance that the resident had to take his 'bearings' with relation to known points, or to examine the number and door-plate of his own house for fear of stumbling into his neighbor's by mistake. The business houses also have in a measure reflected in their construction the plain, unassuming manners and unpronounced traits of thought which have always characterized our conservative people. But within the last few years it would seem that there has been a disposition to give more attention to architectural beauty and variety. New residences are rapidly being erected with no longer an appearance of having all been cast in the same mold, and the more public buildings, such as newspaper offices, banks, insurance offices, and strictly public buildings, are, by their variety and beauty of construction, conducing to the elevation of our taste in that fine art, par excellence, architecture. No one with half an eye can walk two or three blocks on Chestnut or Market streets without remarking this feature of improvement. The block between Fourth and Fifth streets alone, with its grand old 'Grecian pure' United States Bank building, the Post Office, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the People's Bank, the Recorder of Deeds' office, and the Saving Funds would illustrate our meaning."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The exports of the week ending March 2, exclusive of specie, have amounted to $3,469,070.

City Chamberlain Tappan has collected from banks, for interest on February deposits, $2,825 60.

Gov. Tilden has not yet rendered any decision in the cases of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners.

A dramatic entertainment was given last evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House by the Windsor Dramatic Club.

John F. Bone, aged thirty, of Goerck and Delancey streets, fell on the side-walk near his residence, and sustained severe injuries.

John Hannigan, of No. 554 West Fifty-first street, was run over by his truck in front of No. 39 Wooster street yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The fourth anniversary of the East River Bethel Temperance Society was celebrated last evening at the Seamen's Lecture Rooms, No. 34 Peck slip.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange yesterday twenty-one firms were admitted to membership.

A suit is in preparation on behalf of the City to recover a penalty of $1,000 from the Central Cross-town Railroad Company for having sprinkled salt on the tracks.

The management of the amateur concert given at De Garmo's Hall on the 19th ult., in aid of St. John's Guild, yesterday sent the sum of $598, the proceeds of the entertainment, to that institution.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday prepared a detailed report of their business of last year for transmission to the Legislature in compliance with a recent resolution of that body calling for such a report.

Miss H. G. Britton, Miss Marston, Miss Kimball, and Miss Woodward arrived at Calcutta on the 15th of January last, all well. These ladies are under the care of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

The suit of Coroner Croker against ex-Sheriff O'Brien for assault and battery was called in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. O'Brien was present with his witnesses, but the plaintiff did not appear, and the complaint was dismissed.

Mr. Abraham L. Earle delivered an address on "Forty Millions a Year; Where Money Comes from and How it is Spent," at the regular meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, held last night at their rooms, No. 43 Washington square.

George Rudolphi, indicted for embezzling $875 from his employer, Alfred J. Klemm, druggist, in the Bowery, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday from the Hudson County Jail by Detectives O'Connor and Field. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs without bail.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Society building, Second avenue and Eleventh street. A paper, communicated by the late W. J. Hubbard, of Virginia, on "Washington's Likeness and the National Standard for it," was read by the Librarian, Mr. George H. Moore.

The entire sitting of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was occupied in the hearing of the case of Hester J. Haskins, proprietress of a disreputable den in Greene street, charged with the abduction of Terese Groetz, aged fourteen, for immoral purposes. When the case for the prosecution had concluded the court adjourned until to-day.

The premises occupied by E. Ludvigh & Co., importers of fine laces, on the second floor of No. 733 Broadway, were visited by burglars during Monday night and robbed of nearly $3,000 worth of goods. They carried off a number of lace shawls, point lace handkerchiefs, and guipure lace. No clue to the thieves or the stolen property has been obtained.

There is a great diversity of opinion among the members of the Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit. Messrs. Billings and Howland are said to be opposed to having the road built at the expense of the City, while Messrs. Purroy and Shandley are in favor of it. The other member, Mr. Cole, has not yet arrived at any fixed conclusion.

A meeting of the New-York Educational Society is held every Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the school-room adjoining St. John's Chapel, Varick street above Beach. The public are invited to attend, and the platform is free to all. The subject for discussion to-day is, "Resolved that Woman should be eligible to any position in our educational system."

Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, assisted by several of his officers, made a raid on the colored gambling-house No. 7 Clark street, on Monday night, and arrested twenty persons whom he found engaged in gambling. They were brought up before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, when Smith, the dealer, was held in $1,000 bail and the others were discharged.

In the suit of Browning against Rollwagen, brought before the determination of the issue before the Surrogate rejecting the proposed will in the Rollwagen case, to restrain certain acts of the widow of deceased in relation to the estate, Judge Donohue yesterday granted plaintiff's application to discontinue his suit on condition of his paying the accrued costs up to date. The decision of the Surrogate, confirmed by the Supreme Court, General Term, has made the suit thus discontinued no longer necessary.

The steamer Richmond, of the Old Dominion Line, while en route for Baltimore from this City, went ashore at the mouth of the Patapsco River yesterday. At the office of the company in this City no serious delay was anticipated, and the matter was made light of. The Coast Wrecking Company received a dispatch that their services were not needed. The place where the Richmond grounded bears the same relation to the mouth of the Patapsco that Bedloe's Island does to the North River. She floated off without damage at flood tide.

The licenses granted by the late Mayor Havemeyer to the night scavengers have all expired by limitation, and application for their renewal has been made to the Mayor. That official referred the applicants to the Board of Health, who refused the applications, because the carts and apparatus of the scavengers did not conform to the requirements of the sanitary code. A memorial protesting against the action of the board was presented to the Mayor and in turn referred to the Board of Health for reply. Yesterday a communication containing an exhausted resumé of the whole subject was transmitted by Prof. Chandler, President of the Health Department, to the Mayor, who, it is presumed, will now take prompt action in the matter.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 1,401 arrests during the month of February.

During the past month the receipts at Register Little's office amounted to $178,736 26.

President Massey, of the Fire Department, states that fully one-third of the property destroyed by fire in this city last year was uninsured.

The Tomkins Avenue Presbyterian Church is over $100,000 in debt, and the members are anxiously considering plans for the removal of the indebtedness.

Col. McLeer, United States Pension Agent, will commence the payment of this quarter's pensions at his new rooms, in the basement of the City Hall, to-morrow morning.

According to Postmaster Talbot's monthly report, the total expense for carrier service during February was $6,247 28. The amount received for local postage fell only $98 62 short of paying for the carrier service.

James McCutcheon was sent to jail by Justice Elliott yesterday for ten days in default of $10 fine. McCutcheon was arrested for street begging, and when searched at the station-house $12 34 were found on his person.

Messrs. Francis and Worthen, the engineers to whom was referred the disputed claim of the Hempstead storage reservoir contractors for one hundred and odd thousand dollars for "extra haulage," have decided in favor of the contractors.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society filed their yearly report yesterday in the Mayor's office. During the year the receipts were $23,939; balance from previous year, $1,018 08; payments, $22,766 98; balance on hand, $2,190 07.

Early yesterday morning a water-pipe burst on the third floor of the Palmer Building, corner of South Fifth and Fourth streets. The water penetrated to the rooms occupied by Station D of the Post Office Department, and caused damage to the extent of $500. Many letters were wet.

Richard Lyons, aged fifty-five, attempted to commit suicide while under the influence of liquor last evening, by cutting an artery in his arm, at his residence, No. 715 Third avenue. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where the wound was pronounced not to be dangerous.

Emma B. Brdsall, aged seventeen, who was abducted, as alleged, from her home, No. 548 Kent avenue, some weeks ago by William J. Elden, a livery stable keeper of DeKalb avenue, was found last evening by Detectives Butts and Williams, at the house of a Mrs. Spencer, No. 49 Fourth street, New-York.

Some weeks ago a motion was made in the City Court before Judge McCue by counsel for the *Eagle* to consolidate the three libel suits which Mr. Henry C. Bowen had brought against that paper. Judge McCue informed counsel yesterday that as he was a stockholder in the paper up to 1873, he felt a delicacy about ruling in the matter, and requested that it be taken for adjudication before one of the other Judges of the City Court.

At a meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Commodore, A. Barker; Vice Commodore, A. Conklin; President, T. W. Reeves; Secretaries, Charles E. Lyelke and William A. Bardell; Treasurer, Henry Miller, and Measurer, Andrew J. Brush.

Eliza Wilner, a female confidence operator, well known throughout the State, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions on Friday to obtaining money from J. Hyatt Smith, by falsely representing that her child was dead, and that she had not the means to bury it. Judge Moore yesterday sentenced her to the Penitentiary for two years.

A resolution was introduced in the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, to the effect that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the propriety of examining into the relations existing between Superintendent Fields and Mr. Thomas Kinsella, a member of the board. After a sharp discussion it was carried by a vote of 18 to 17. The investigation will be conducted in secret.

It is charged by ex-Sergeant of Police Louis Ullrich that the death of John Brady, aged sixty-five, who died of paralysis at No. 94 Ten Eyck street, on Saturday night, was hastened by the failure of the Charity Commissioners "either to visit, remove, or give medical attendance to the deceased." Commissioner Raber denies the charge, and says that he had the case attended to as soon as he learned of its urgency.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Physician Marsh reports 158 deaths in Paterson last month.

John Hughes, a boy employed at the Boiling Spring Bleachery, on the line of the Erie Railway, near Passaic Bridge, was accidentally caught in the machinery yesterday morning and instantly killed.

Bennett Falkenburg, a resident of Burlington, who has been missing from home since last Saturday, was found dead in a creek near that place, in an upright position. The ice had to be cut away from around the body before it could be taken out. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night a resolution was adopted indorsing the project of building a ship canal in Jersey City, and urging the Senator and members of Assembly from the county to vote for the bill now before the Legislature providing for its construction by a company of capitalists who have become engaged in the enterprise.

Yesterday Frederick Scheibe, who was tried in the Hudson County Court for the murder of Jacob Schultze, and found guilty of manslaughter, was taken to Trenton by Sheriff Laverty to serve his term of ten years in the State Prison. It has been ascertained that on the first ballot the jury stood eleven to one for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Yesterday, James McBride, of Hoboken, obtained judgment of $200 and costs before Justice Durey, of Jersey City Heights, against William J. Winges and John F. Cordes, members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Hudson County, on a charge of housebreaking. Winges and Cordes broke into McBride's house, on the Hoboken Meadows, about a month ago, supposing that a cock-fight was going on.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday James Wiley (white) was tried and convicted of assault and battery on Thomas Peterson, a Deacon in the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City. Wiley is one of a gang who have been in the habit of going to the colored church to disturb the services. On Sunday night he was ordered out by Deacon Peterson, but refused to go, and was forcibly ejected. He afterward got the gang together and laid in wait for the Deacon at the entrance to the church. When Peterson came out he was attacked and badly beaten. The prisoner was placed on the stand for the defense and stated that he was engaged in prayer when the Deacon ordered him out. Judge Hoffman expressed the opinion that the prisoner had perjured himself, and sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTABULARY.

Chief Boynton, of the old State Police Force of Massachusetts, turned over all the property at head-quarters to his successor, Gen. Stevenson, on Saturday, and the new Detective Force entered upon its term on Monday. The old State Police Force had been in existence since July, 1865, and at the time of its disbandment contained only two of the original officers, Boynton and Wade. The force was first organized with thirty-nine men under Gov. Andrew. Under Gov. Bullock, in 1866, the number was increased to 100, and further increased in 1867 to 150. In 1868 it was reduced to 70, and in 1872, under Gov. Washburn, increased again to 100, the number holding commissions when the force was abolished. When organized the force was under the immediate supervision of the Governor. In July, 1871, Gen. James L. Bates, J. M. Usher, and John W. Kimball were appointed Commissioners. The second served a year and a half, and the third two years and six months, and the vacancies caused by their retirement were filled by Martin Griffin and John B. Richmond. The Board of Commissioners was abolished Aug. 1, 1874, Gen. Bates having served as Chairman during its whole existence. The force was then placed under the Chief Constable, who in part assumed the powers of the Commissioners. The Chief Constables have been Gen. William S. King, who served from July, 1865, to January, 1866; Major Edward J. Jones, who served to October, 1872; and since that time George W. Boynton. The retirement of Mr. Gustavus Andrews, Chief Clerk of the force, terminates the official career of one of the oldest and most respected officers in the city. Mr. Andrews has been forty-nine years in service. He was appointed Constable in 1839, and was subsequently Deputy Sheriff and Jailor of Suffolk County, and for the last seven years has been Chief Clerk of the State Police.

THE DEAD GIANT LYING IN STATE.

Speaking of the death of James Murphy, the "Irish Giant," the Baltimore *American* says: "The scene presented in the house yesterday was one ghastly beyond description. Passing in at the front door through the saloon, the visitors were ushered into a small room, at one side of which, and extending its entire length, was a huge box containing the remains of Murphy. On the walls of the room were hung sheets, concealing numbers of strange pictures, &c., that had amused the fancy of the giant. Lying on the box, upon blocks of ice, and partly covered by a black pall, reposed this wonderful man. His great hands are clasped, with the fingers locked, and are nearly a foot and a-half in size from the wrist to the tip of the fore-finger. On his breast is placed a cross of flowers. To describe the impression of such a scene would be impossible, the mere feelings of awe inspired by the presence of death being heightened tenfold by the wonderful corpse and its peculiar surroundings. And yet people flock like bees to witness this scene, bring their children, and go away with looks of satisfaction on their countenances, contented in the knowledge that they have seen a show."

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 2.—John Gordon, who led the Black Hills expedition from here in October last, returned yesterday, and fully confirms the reports telegraphed on Sunday night. The party remaining in the hills numbers twenty-six, and are well satisfied with their prospects. They are strongly fortified, and are anxiously awaiting reinforcements. Gordon returns about the middle of April, and is confident that he can make the trip in twenty days with a mule team. He brings letters to friends of the party remaining in the hills and fine specimens of gold.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—R. S. Joyce, E. Amus, Thomas Grundy, John Riggs, Mrs. John Riggs, child, and infant; Mr. Brown, A. Wigram, James N. Corlees, Charles Bradlaugh, Francis J. Campbell, Mrs. Francis J. Campbell, Mrs. Renny, Miss Renny, Miss Renny, R. B. Osborn, Wm. Findlay, J. R. Beveridge, H. A. Callan, John Shaw, Mrs. John Shaw and infant, W. T. Ford, A. Lucas, James Maloney, William Rogers, E. Jackson, Mrs. E. Jackson, J. C. Danby, S. Dessan, S. Citteren, William Hocking, Miss Isabella Collins, Miss A. Purdon, H. T. S. Campion, Mrs. H. T. S. Campion.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—E. J. Kennedy, B. Brady, W. Brennard, Miss Clara Schlieger, Mme. Dasboullons, R. Morgan, G. F. Langdon, J. Church, S. C. Jones, C. B. Nanis, Dr. E. D. Newton, W. Topping, Mrs. D. P. Bingley, Miss M. Bingley, H. B. Bingley, S. Spingham, Mrs. A. Golden, Miss C. Green, H. Geyhens, N. Faycette, H. W. Peas and wife, B. W. Gordehue and wife, C. G. Crane, C. S. Foot, B. Mason, B. B. Warner, A. Golscha, M. Kintmener, M. Neville, S. G. Miller, S. O. Plant, E. Tuttle, A. Ferguson, S. Marksville, E. Freese.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—John N. Burrows, W. J. Kirby, Capt. Ennos, Mrs. Baylon, W. C. Gray, L. Ogden, George Van Nostrand, Mrs. Sutherland, 5 seamen of brig Hellea, H. Templeman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:31 | Sun sets......5:54 | Moon rises....4:1?

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:16 | Gov. Island..5:05 | Hell-Gate....6:2?

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 2

CLEARED.

Steam-ships General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker.

Brigs C. A. Sparks, Bradley, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Georgetown, Dem., Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Maria Wheeler, Grover, Havana, Parsons & Loud; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Arroyo, P.R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Rachel Coney, Coney, Trinidad de Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Mary Jane Lee, Hagerthy, Antigua, W. I., M. Hunter, & Co.; Caleb Eaton, Savage, Baracoa, E. D. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Feb. 20, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Savannah Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Brought crew of English steamer Light Brigade, wrecked on Bahamas, and crew of ship Canterbury, wrecked on Tybee.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Bark Union, Dorp, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to master. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Messina 80 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2; took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; lost cutwater, stove forward house and bulwarks; lost and split sails; was 20 ds. w. of the Banks.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganro, Castellamare; 65 ds. with fruit to Joel, Rose & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 21; came the southern passage and had moderate weather.

Brig Aquila, (Ital.,) De Mora, Naples 62 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14; took the southern passage, and had strong westerly winds.

Schr. Mary Clinton, Sypperrek, St. Andrews 17 ds., with cocoa-nuts to D. De Castro & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Helen, Hasbrouck, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. Chas. P. Sinnickson, Murney, Mosquito Inlet 7 ds., with Live Oak to Van Brunt & Bro. The C. P. S. is bound to Boston.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; Centipede, for ——; ship Ne Plus Ultra, for London; barks H. L. Routh, for Liverpool; Morning Star, for St. Jago, &c.; T. K. Welden and John Griffin, for Havana; brigs Hattie, for Sagua; Mary E. Thayer, for Seville; schr. Nellie Benedict, for Kingston, Jam.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 2.—Sld. for the United States, Carlotta, Abigail, Jacob, Carmela, Canning, Great Manderstrom, Enrique, Ecliptic, Schaldis, John F. Rottmann, and Hydranthe.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Maria.

LONDON, March 2.—The ship Edward O'Brien, from Mobile, for Liverpool, which was beached at Holyhead, after being ashore, has been again floated and towed to Liverpool.

The brig Mohawk, Capt. Murphy, arr. at Queenstown to-day from St. Mary's in a damaged condition, having encountered heavy gales.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Feb. 20, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

HAVANA, March 1.—The steam-ship Columbus, from New-York, Feb. 23, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The Williams and Guion steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Feb. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, March 3.—The Allan steamer Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Portland, Me., Feb. 20, for Liverpool, arr. at an early hour this morning.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 27.—Arr. brigs Julia E. Haskell, Havana; Quaco, (Br.,) Matanzas; Beaver, (Br.,) St. Thomas; Aselia Thurlow, New-York; schr. Express, Tilton, Havana.

Sld. Feb. 27.—Bark T. L. Carney, north of Hatteras; brigs Jos. Clark; do.; E. H. Williams, do.; schr. F. B. Baird, do.

CIENFUEGOS—Sld. Feb. 16, bark Stormy Petrel, (Br.,) Boston; brig Queen of the West, St. John, N. B.; 27th, brig Premier, Halifax.

HAVANA—Arr. March 1, steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Cartagena.

Sld. Feb. 1, schr. Isaac L. Clark, Sagua.

Arr. March 1, bark Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Liverpool; schrs. Annie R. Eaton, Shieldsboro; Nellie F. Sawyer, Portland; steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, New-Orleans.

Sld. 1st, barks American Lloyds, Matanzas; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; Joven Pepita, (Span.,) New-Orleans; schrs. Louisa A. Orr, Portland; Lahaiva Houghton, Matanzas.

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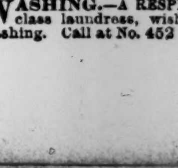

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